THE CHINA MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1119. HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 26TH JULY, 1866. PRICE, $15 PER ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail, China Mail,* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866. D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

IT is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866. R. SWINHOE, *Consul.*

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under $1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail.*

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the EVENING and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH.

PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, $8; to Non-subscribers, $12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland,* and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. $1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

☞ Repetitions half-price.

☞ Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the *Third* CALL, of $25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 6th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

(*Signed*) AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1866.

P. & O. S. N Co.'s NOTICES.

STEAM TO
SHANGHAE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "*GANGES,*" will leave for the Place TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at Daylight, despatches close at 5 P.M., on THURSDAY.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 24, 1866.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHCHAU.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "*NIPHON*" will leave for the above Places TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 25, 1866.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;
ALSO
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "*BENARES,*" Captain BROWNE, with *Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie,* and *Cargo,* will leave this for the above places, on SUNDAY, *the 29th July,* at 9 A.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 27th Instant. SPECIE until Noon on the 28th; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 27th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** *Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.*

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Dickson, . . 1 Box Baggage.
From Marseilles,—
A. & C., 1372, . . . 1 Parcel Samples.
From England,—
Per "*Orissa,*"
J. J. M. A. C. 6, } . . . 1 Box Worsted.
Ex "*Ottawa,*"
J. L., ... 1 Box Catridges.
Lieut Perry, . . . 1 Box Apparel.
M. & Co., (in diamond) 1 Cask Samples.
From Shanghae,—
1 Air tight Case Plants.
From Coast Ports,—
Ex "*Azof,*"
H., ... 1 Box Sundries.

Hongkong, June 20, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

STEAM FOR
Shanghae and Yokohama.

THE Steam-ship "*LABOURDONNAIS,*" Captain FELISSOT, will leave for the above Ports immediately after the Arrival of the next French Mail.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 24, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay.—
N/M, . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.
From Marseilles.—
L. B. (in diamond), . 1 Case Books.
J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware.
Puscole Pustovethy, 1 do. Preserves
M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 Baggage.
Ex "*Donnai,*"
B. G. 1, 1 chest Photographic Apparatus.
L. T. 221, Y. } . . 1 chest Baggage.
Ex "*Alphee*" From Marseilles,—
W. C., K. & Co., (in diamond), 11 cases Merchze.
J. L., 55 57/60, 63/67, 10 ,, Rifles.
J. L., 5/6, ... 2 ,, do.
L E., No. 5, . . . 1 ,, Straw hats
S. C., 5569/70, . . 2 ,, Colours.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Messageries Imperiales Steamer "*Alphee*" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia.

Is the great Remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATION AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's Cure of
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of
FEVER AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCING SALINE AND APERIENT.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS,—LONDON,
And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS,

LONG celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. Purchasers should see that each Box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. KEARSLEY, printed on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Also Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints cured by SANGER'S TASTELESS ANTIBILIOUS POWDERS, price 13½d. per Packet.

Both Medicines may be had of
J. SANGERS & SON, 150 OXFORT ST., LONDON

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

(*Established* 1820.)

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH FELT, AND PAPER WADDINGS.

Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing-Game at Long Distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.
Wholesale only.

AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
of every description
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns-Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams's, and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES
for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C
Wholesale only.

CONFECTIONERY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING
MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED LIQUORICE, JUJUBES, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY STEAM POWER BY
J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co.,
(*J. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith & Co., Fell Street, London, and of the Firm of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messina.*)
116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.
Successors to G. MOORE & Co.,
MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOREIGN WINES AND SPIRITS.
Established 1750.

LONDON BANKERS—Messrs ROBARTS & Co.

INDENTS and Consignments received and promptly and carefully attended to. C. & Co. possess a most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets, enabling them to dispose of all produce and consignments to the best advantage.

Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods Orders made payable by London Houses or be consignments.

May, 1865.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS.

Every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Great Charlotte Street, S. London,
PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED AIR CHAMBER HAT.
Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions, London 1862, Dublin 1865.
Contractors for HELMETS to the London Police Force.
ARMY HELMETS & CAPS with latest improvements.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

*** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

MACHINERY.

MR A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application:—33, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TUPPER & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.,
61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet
AND
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."
Packed in
1 lb. Tins.....at 16s, per lb.
2 oz. Bottles .....at 1s. 3d. ,, oz.
1 oz. ,, ...at 1s. 6d. ,, oz.

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

INSURANCES.

China Traders' Insurance Company Limited.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
In 200 Shares of $5,000 each.

Managing Committee.
WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs Olyphant & Co.)
RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messrs John Burd & Co.)

General Agents,
Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Head Office of the Company is at Victoria, Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at the following Ports, where Policies for Marine Risks will be issued upon the usual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Foochow, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Shanghae, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.
At Kiukiang, JOHN PASTORIUS, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.
At Swatow, Messrs BRADLEY & Co.
At Tientsin, Messrs FERGUSSON & Co.
At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Esq. at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.
At Saigon, Messrs W. G. HALE & Co.
At Singapore and Penang, Messrs BOUSTEAD & Co.
At Manila, Messrs RUSSELL & STURGES.
At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.
At Rangoon, Akyab and Bassein, Messrs NIEBUHR & Co.

Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly established.

Payment for losses will be made wherever an Agency of the Company exists, in one Month after proof of loss.

In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10 (Ten) per cent., a further return of five per cent. upon Premia paid will be made to all Insurers with the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

London Insurance Corporation.

(*Established by Charter* 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against *FIRE,* to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855.

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809,
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr JOHN STEWARD LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted as Partner Mr ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, and the Business will hereafter be conducted under the Style and Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR ADOLPHUS T. EIMBCKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton, July 1, 1866.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Hongkong. Office No. 2 d'Aguilar Street, formerly Bank of India.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton, July 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr NICHOLAS BELFIELD DENNYS: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866.

EDWARD ANDREWS.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co.; as heretofore, and Mr EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to sign our Firm.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES ATKINSON in our Firm ceased on the 18th June 1866.

LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day re-established ourselves in Business, which we will carry on in Shanghae instead of Hankow.

INNES & Co.

Shanghae, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR EDWARD WALLACE, is authorised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WATCHMAKING, and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN to sign our Firm per procuration.

BEHRE & Co.

Saigon, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PENDER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

THE CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 26TH JULY, 1866.

DEATH.

On board the British ship *Queen of the Age*, on his passage to England, JOHN FRANCIS FAWCETT, of the Firm of Fawcett & Co., Hongkong.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Massacre of two French Bishops and seven Priests in Corea—Chosin's reported surrender to the Tycoon—Opening of Hiogo—New tariff in Japan—Conclusion of Belgian treaty—Disturbances at Ningpo—Chinese Hospital at Foochow—Meeting of Legislative Council at Hongkong—Decision respecting Agra Bank notes—Execution of pirates—Destruction of piratical junks by H. M. Ships "Osprey" and "Opossum"—Dr. WOODWARD'S Court Martial—Itzeboo exchange

THERE has been no lack of news both political and social to afford material for afternoon gossip during the past week. The *Ganges* brought us intelligence of the massacre of two French Bishops and seven priests in Corea, a general persecution of the Christians in that out of the way corner of the world having been inaugurated by order of the father of the youthful prince who, nominally under China, exercises the functions of King. The unfortunate gentlemen were it is stated first cruelly tortured and then beheaded. One comfort is that the French will probably exact a heavy penalty for this little piece of amusement on the part of the Coreans, though doubtless the *Brightish* section of the British community will feel horribly annoyed at the idea of France going to war with a poor unoffending nation because she has an "idea" that her priests should not be massacred. Would that a deputation of peace mongers would wait on the French Emperor to urge clemency and be served in the way certain ambassadors were of old. For any treatment short of crucifixion Great Britain would surely demand no redress. What however is England going to do? Is France to be permitted to occupy and then annex Corea or are we to have a finger in the pie. If the saying that "one good turn deserves another" has any weight with us we must aid in teaching the top knotted savages that the conquerors of Peking are yet alive and as dangerous as ever—that the foreign ministers in Peking are not (as they are carefully informed) tribute bearers; and that the torture of a few Bishops more or less however unimportant in Corean eyes has a certain amount of importance attached to it in the Councils of the west—no matter what their nationality.

From Shanghae there is no news whatever, but from Shanghae papers we learn that Chosin and his son are *said* to have yielded to the authority of the Tycoon. Hiogo is also *said* to be in a fair way of being opened, but as our Japanese friends are no fools they will probably continue to put off the evil day as long as possible.

The new tariff has come into operation and one English and one America gentleman are about to assist the Japanese to carry out the new bonded warehouse regulations. The Belgian treaty was to have been concluded within a few days of the Mail's departure, and the Italian's have sent a frigate, whose Captain is also Envoy extraordinary, to form a treaty on behalf of that country. There has been a "rice riot" in the suburbs of Yeddo, but altogether Japanese news may be considered satisfactory.

From Ningpo we learn that there has been a sort of "faction fight" between the fishermen and the imperial troops. The former had been placed under a sort of conscription one man being demanded for service out of every boat. Neither side can as yet claim the victory which seems to incline alternately to each. As many as 300 boats are said to have assembled and to have almost blockaded the port.

From Foochow we hear of nothing but benevolence. The foreign merchants are endeavouring to raise a Chinese hospital similar to that at Shanghai and have subscribed liberally towards it—a very creditable act.

Of local news the most important is that respecting the meeting of the Legislative Council of which a report will be found in our columns. The clear and straightforward course pursued by the Governor will meet with the respect and approbation of the Colony, though our pockets are likely to suffer by an increase of taxation. The Ordinance respecting pirates, also read yesterday is discussed in our leading columns and various other measures for the good of the Colony were introduced. Two new members, of the Council, whose election moreover has given almost universal satisfaction—Messrs JOHN DENT and H. B. GIBB—were sworn in yesterday.

An important decision, reported elsewhere respecting the right of holders of notes on the Agra Bank to recover their value, has been given by the Honorable Mr WHITE. The decision will we hear be appealed against.

On the 26th three of the five pirates lately sentenced to death were executed in the Gaol compound. One of them died hard as the phrase is, the others shewing some sense of the fate which had overtaken em.

The great event of the week however so far as active movements are concerned is the destruction of 23 pirate junks in Samoy bay by H. M. Ships *Opossum* and *Osprey*. They seem to have done their duty thoroughly well and more than that, disinterestly; for a large amount of cargo was burnt in the junks which had it been sold would have realized a very handsome amount of prize money. Sooner than risk this again falling into piratical hands it was destroyed. We are glad to learn that the Commodore has mentioned the officers employed most favourably to the home authorities. The Mandarin who accompanied the party was unfortunately killed through an excess of bravery.

A Court Martial has been dragging its slow length along for some days. The prisoner was Dr. WOODWARD of H. M. 20th Regiment and the charges against him apparently amounted to the fact that he had in the use of his discretion as a medical man, overstepped the boundaries of military etiquette. We have no particular sympathies for or against Dr. WOODWARD, such matters being to us "news" which it is our function to prepare for our readers; but we protest against the want of courtesy shewn to the press by the Court or more correctly the President of the Court—who has made himself the laughing stock of military circles by giving *our* reporter a written memo.! We have no desire to lessen the respect due to a Court or its President but surely the latter must be aware that his power extends only to an exclusion of the public during such part of the proceedings as he judges fit and not to the question o whether what is heard by the public, shala be printed or not. In cases involving serious results—such as the recent Jamaica outrages—we can understand the Court forbidding the admission of the public or permitting it under a pledge of non-publication of the proceedings, in order that the public mind may not be further excited to the prejudice of the government or the prisoner. But when the latter is a medical man charged with a merely technical offence and no moral crime whatever, it looks absurd to act in the way the president of Dr WOODWARD's Court Martial has thought fit to do. People say that the Doctor had a finger in the itzeboo exchange question, or rather had to do with bringing it forward, which is held to account for the animosity displayed towards him of late in various matters. Of this we have no means of judging but if true, it certainly looks "queer."

By the way no answer has been vouchsafed to the few questions we propounded a fortnight since relative to the exchange scandal. If everything *is* quite square and "above board" how much wiser it would be to answer or deny the imputations of (to say the least of it) gross errors which those questions put forth. However the Military Commission now being appointed to enquire into the matter will probably clear up this and many other like matters and we shall be rejoiced to bear witness to the grossness of the mistake made by our correspondent in imputing such a *mistake* to the parties implicated should it turn out after all to be "nothing but a mare's nest."

IT is at all times a pleasing duty for the Journalist to record events that reflect favourably upon those in power. It is not by any means a rule that persons in positions of responsibility acquit themselves, even under ordinary circumstances, in a manner to call forth general approval. On the contrary, half the press of the civilized world is employed, at least a moiety of its time, in pointing out shortcomings. Deeds of omission or of commission; want of tact; deficiency in judgement; and weakness or vacillation, where strength of mind and determination are required. We are, therefore, most happy to observe the clear statement of His Excellency the Governor, delivered at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday; and to mark the general satisfaction it has given to the community of this Colony.

It is not to be supposed that any man, however talented, however great his attainments, or however varied and extended his experience can be introduced into a strange sphere of action, with a most responsible position; ruling persons who have been many years on the spot and are acquainted with the necessities and peculiarities of the people; exercising an influence, for good or evil. that is all powerful and must lead or coerce very many others—it is not to be supposed, we say, that one in this position can during the first few months of office give satisfaction to everybody, or even to those who were from the first disposed to show every leniency and make every allowance for the peculiarities and difficulties of the position.

We regret much that a little more patience and little less acrimony have not been observed with reference to Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL. The new Ordinance relating to Piracy, and the plain yet comprehensive statement made by his Excellency yesterday will do much to remove that feeling of antogonism and dissatisfaction which was, we believe, beginning to spread itself somewhat diffusely among the residents of Hongkong.

With regard to the Ordinance there will probably arise differences of opinion in reference to some of the minor details, but the broad fact that its main features are calculated to check materially the progress of that Hydra-headed monster—Piracy, and bring to justice not only pirates themselves, but those who knowingly instigate, assist or harbor them, will not only add to the popularity which Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL—in spite of his detractors, has already acquired; but a feeling of security will extend itself among the seafaring portion of the community; and not only will that feeling be confirmed, but the more tangible and beneficial fact will be established, that the security is not a matter of feeling or immagination only but a positively achieved and experienced reality.

We cannot help wishing that some encouragement had been held out to *bona fide* informers. Knowing, as we do, the peculiar nature of the Chinese character, we do not hesitate to say that, in our opinion—and we are not at all singular in entertaining it, the greatest importance should be attached to, not only rewarding informers, but making proper and ample provisions for their safety. They should in fact be encouraged to the utmost of our power. Who can tell how many cases would have been discovered, or how many prisoners brought to well merited punishment had proper and sufficient inducements been offered to those who could—and would if well rewarded—give the necessary intelligence? This, however, in a matter capable of being remedied, and we trust that due attention will be given to it hereafter.

We are, moreover, of opinion that the provision, in clause 10, for the public flogging of scoundrels of tender years (under 16), might with immense advantage be extended to the backs of the more matured rascality, and that older miscreants should make acquaintance with the whipping post, where they will positively and literally have driven the young ones:—for a boy under 16 does not *voluntarily* adopt piracy—with intention to murder if necessary or advisable, as a profession.

On the whole we consider that the Government has performed a most necessary and popular act in thus introducing the text of an Ordinance so comprehensive and calculated to be so practically and beneficially effective as this. We congratulate them, and we congratulate our readers that something is really being done with a view to clearing Chinese waters of the crime and barbarity floating about.

OWING to the illness of one of our reporters we are unable to furnish a correct original statement of the proceedings at the Legislative Council yesterday. We therefore summarise the proceedings from the very full report which appeared in the *Daily Press* of this morning, their importance justifying our thus availing ourselves of the information supplied by our contemporary.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
JULY 25, 1866.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Governor.
The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice.
The Acting Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. the Attorney General.
The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr Whittall.
The Hon. Mr Dent.
The Hon. Mr Gibb.

The new unofficial members, Mr Gibb and Mr Dent were sworn in by the Governor.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed.

His Excellency laid on the table an Ordinance for incorporating the Hongkong and Shanghae Bank.

The Hon. Mr Whittall objected that the present state of the law as regarded banking was unsatisfactory. He did not oppose this motion, but would point out that it would confer a power on the Bank to carry on exchange operations to an unlimited extent, there being no restriction as to the *quality* of the assets, provided they were equal in amount to the liabilities.

His Excellency promised to take Mr Whittall's remarks into consideration before the ordinance came on for a second reading. It was then read a first time.

His Excellency then laid the following estimates on the table for the year 1867.

ESTIMATES FOR 1867.

Civil Establishments.	
The Governor, ... $	240.00
Colonial Secretary, ... ,,	9,594.00
Colonial Treasurer, ... ,,	5,712.00
Auditor General, ... ,,	9,527.00
Clerk of Councils, ... ,,	72.00
Surveyor General, ... ,,	15,775.60
Master of the Mint, ... ,,	58,512.00
Post Master General, ... ,,	140.343.00
Registrar General, ... ,,	2,334.00
Harbor Master and Emigration Office, ... ,,	10,584.00
Judicial Establishments, ... ,,	6,470.00
Registrar of Companies, ... ,,	816.00
Eclesiastical Establishment, ,,	942.00
Educational Establishment, ,,	10,272.00
Medical Establishment, ... ,,	15,630.00
Police Magistrate, ... ,,	4,780.00
Police, ... ,,	162,978.00
Gaol, ... ,,	58,015.00
Charitable Allowances, ... ,,	400.00
Transport ..... ,,	3,000.00
Works and Buildings, ... ,,	91,600.00
Roads, Streets and Bridges, ,,	73,500.00
Miscellaneous Services, ... ,,	2,500.00
Special Services, ... ,,	26,000.00
Military Contribution, ... ,,	94,000.00
Total, ... $	803.601.60

His Excellency after remarking that he judged it better not to defer to a second reading certain explanations which if given early were likely to assist the deliberations of the Council referred to the prudence and forethought necessary in undertaking the difficult task of meeting the financial necessities of the Colony. He judged it best to meet the case boldly and examine the actual state of affairs, no matter how startling might be the discoveries arrived at. He then continued:—

"Taking the six years from 1860 to 1865 we find the following amounts received and expended.

	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1860	$452,063	$347,475
1861	610,757	526,233
1862	631,260	587,634
1863	576,204	586,395
1864	637,846	763,308
1865	843,444	937,805
TOTAL	$3,751,574	$3,748,850

Thus in six years whilst we find the Revenue steadily increasing till from $452,000 it had risen to upwards of $843,000, we also find the expenditure increasing so nearly in the same proportion, that at the end of these six years there was only the slight difference of $3,724 in favour of the revenue, over expenditure for that period.

Looking first to the Revenue you will find that a large portion of its increase, was derived from the sale of Land—and that out of the total amount $670,273 received as premiums for land sold, since the foundation of this Colony, no less than $502,956, were received during the six years from 1860 to the close of 1865.

The Colony had, however, on the 1st January 1860, a surplus accumulated, of $207,229 and consequently on the 1st of last January, with the slight addition above mentioned of $3,724, there should have been a surplus amounting to $210,953. From difficulty in collecting arrears, and other causes, the surplus at the beginning of the current year, was only $184,000.

At the beginning of last year 1865, however, though we started with a surplus of $298,000, yet at the beginning of this year that surplus was only $184,000. Therefore in the year 1865 our expenditure had exceeded our revenue by $114,000, and I fear our financial state, is not improving, even by taking the most favourable view of matters, and the subject is one into which I have gone very fully. There was, according to the Auditor General, at the end of last year a surplus of only $108,000—and at the close of the current year there will probably be only a nominal surplus of assets amounting to $85,000, including therein all arrears of taxes, and a large sum of £17,000 sterling which the Colony holds in bills on the Agra and Masterman's Bank.

Thus during the first six months of this year we shall have exceeded our Revenue by $75,000, and it is probable that during the last six months we shall exceed it by $23,000, or nearly $100,000 during the whole year. In reasoning thus I have accepted a calculation of the Auditor General that from the 30th June to 31st of next December the Colonial Revenue will be $380,000, and the Expenditure $403,000, but I am nevertheless bound to say that I have received more unfavorable computations from others, and I certainly think the views of the Auditor General go to the extreme of the favorable aspect of our affairs, which it would be prudent in this Council to adopt as the basis of any Legislative policy or action.

Moreover it would be unsafe to suppose that even the above nominal surplus consists of assets readily available, as part of those assets is in England—some, like the subsidiary coins soon expected are or may be in transitu when wanted, and part consists of arrears of taxes.—consequently it is quite a possible contingency that the Colony although having nominally available assets, may be obliged to borrow money in the course of the next few months to enable it to meet its engagements.

The really important point, however, to consider is the fact, that during the last six years—despite of much elasticity in minor Branches of Revenue—the Colony has expended more than half a million of dollars of its capital in the shape of Premiums received for land—and though its Revenue otherwise has largely increased during the same period—it nevertheless is certain that the time is approaching when the whole of the surplus capital will have been used up—and if the expenditure be continued on the same scale, there will be a considerable deficit.,

His Excellency felt justified in attributing the deficiency in the assets of the Colony to the expenses of establishing the Mint and its annual cost. The capital already sunk for this purpose was $350,000 and its annual cost including interest in capital is nearly $13,000. He felt, however justified in putting down $60,000 as its probable earnings next year, which, though it would diminish the expenditure would still leave the colony a loser of $60,000 for 1867.

While presuming that no one would vote for the abolition of the Mint until it was actually proved to be a positive dead weight without hope of repaying its expenses, or would wish to reduce the Police force, neglect sanitary precautions, or drop behind the times in all that is necessary for the Good of the Colony, His Excellency added:—

"Any gentleman, nevertheless, who can suggest retrenchment without impairing the efficiency of the Public Service, or entailing the neglect of some plain duty by the Executive, will confer an obligation on the Government and the Community. I have earnestly desired to effect some retrenchment myself. and I candidly confess that when I came to examine into what remained to be done, I was surprised to find how much that amounted to. Nevertheless I do not suppose, even for your own sakes that you will long be content to leave the health of the town impaired through an inadequate supply of water, and the very imperfect drainage which pollutes a great part of it; nor do I believe that you are prepared to forego in the least degree, anything which you consider it the duty of a liberal and enlightened Government to undertake and go through with."

I have not even ventured to strike out votes for ornamenting public grounds, planting of trees, and such things as are not merely necessary in the most meagre acceptation of the term, but are symptoms of a refined and civilized tone in the community. I do not believe I should truly interpret your wishes if I were to do so. I have therefore judged it better to meet the crisis by not abandoning any useful work or evident duty, merely because it entails expence. I prefer inserting all that I think consists with our duty, the position of the Colony, and the natural expectations of those whose affairs we administer—and trusting to you to make good the deficiency, I have therefore proposed an expenditure of $970,000, including $165,000 for Public Works, though I do not believe you will have really a revenue of more than $852,000

There will thus be a deficit on the year of nearly $120,000, and I apprehend that you will find it expedient to make good that deficiency by increased taxation in some form, and I know of none less objectianable than the Stamp Act which has proved a source of so much profit to the Singapore Government with so little injury to the community.

Hongkong has hitherto enjoyed a remarkable immunity from any taxation—in the ordinary sense of the word. Excise and Customs duties are here unknown, whilst the only taxes payable partake rather of the character of Municipal rates than contributions to the General Government which here occupies the position and discharges the duties of a Municipal body.

No doubt this complete freedom from taxation, combined with the wonderful advantage of its Geographical position, have made Hongkong what it is—converted an insignificant village into a magnificent city—and rendered it the depot for the enormous and increasing commerce of these Eastern Seas. It is desirable, therefore, to preserve these advantages and it is because I believe that here, as at Singapore, so similar in many respects to this colony, a large addition may be made to the Revenue by a Stamp Act without entailing the depressing effects which might follow other taxation that I suggest this policy, as the best which circumstances permit.

His Excellency concluded by saying that it was possible that some wiser measure might be proposed, meanwhile he would be glad if any member of the Council would between this, and the next meeting ask from him or the Auditor General such explanations as he desired.

THE NEW ORDINANCES.

The New Ordinances were then read a first time.

They were:—

1st The Estimate for 1867.
2nd The Harbours and Coasts Ordinance.
4th The Registration Ordinance.
5th The Piracy Court Ordinance.
6th The Order and Cleanliness Ordinance.
7th The Vacation of the Supreme Court Ordinance.

With reference to the Ordinance for the establishment of a special Court for the trial of Pirates, the Acting Chief Justice said that he was strongly of opinion that the Legislative Council had no power to pass such a measure.

The Ordinance having been read a first time His Excellency adjourned the Council without fixing another day for its next meeting, in order to give plenty of time for deliberation as to the details of the respectivo ordinances. Meantime, he trusted that members requiring information would obtain it from him or from the Attorney General in the interval.

THE NEW ORDINANCE RELATING TO PIRACY.

(*From the Daily Press, 26th July.*)

The following is the text of a new Ordinance, laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday and entitled, "An Ordinance enacted to amend the Law relating to Piracy and for the more effectual Suppression thereof."

Whereas, Piracy has of late so greatly increased in the Vicinity of Hongkong, that unless more stringent measures be adopted for its Suppression it cannot but materially affect the Interests of Trade and Commerce: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

I The Ordinance shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by Proclamation under the Hand of the Governor.

II. The following Words and Expressions used in this Ordinance shall, in the Construction thereof, have, except where the Nature of the Provision or the Context shall be repugnant to such Construction, the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them (that is to say)—

The Terms "The Governor," "The Chief Justice," "The Attorney General," and "Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction" shall include the Persons for the time being, exercising the said Office.

The Word "Piracy" shall include every Act of Assault, Robbery or Attempted Robbery on the High Seas or the Waters where the Supreme Court of this Colony or the Court to be hereby constituted, hath or hereafter may by Imperial Enactment, Order in Council, Treaty or otherwise acquire any jurisdiction, other than within the Harbour of Victoria in this Colony, and also the Act of Cruizing on the said Seas or Waters other than with the said Harbour, without commission and with intent to rob.

The Expression "Piracy with Violence" shall include every Act of Piracy on the Water within the said Seas and Waters, other than within the Harbour of Victoria in this Colony, committed by any Person who at the time of the Commission by him of such Act shall be armed with any Offensive Weapon or Instrument, or who with intent to commit, or at the time of, or immediately before, or immediately after committing, or attempting to commit such Act shall have fixed at, wounded, beat, struck, assaulted or used any other Personal Violence to any other Person.

The Words "Piracy with Murder" shall include every Act of "Piracy" on the said Seas and Waters, other than within the Harbour of Victoria in this Colony and where any Person shall with intent to commit, or at the time of or immediately before, or immediately after committing such Act shall have Killed and Murdered or been accessory to the Murder of any other Person.

The Word "Pirate" shall include every Person who shall have committed an Act of Piracy as above defined.

The Expression "received or taken into his Custody" shall be satisfied by proof that the goods and Chattels alleged to have been received and taken into Custody were found in any House or Premises, or on Board any Junk, Vessel or Boat within which the Person charged shall be found and of which said Goods and Chattels, he shall be unable to give a satisfactory account.

The Words "Goods" shall include Money, Bills, Bonds, Notes, and Personal Property of any kind or description whatsover.

III. This Ordinance may be cited for all Purposes as "The Ordinance for the Suppression of Piracy (Hongkong) 1866."

IV. In order to bring to adjudication with as little delay and inconvenience possible, any Person who shall be charged with the Crime of Piracy or with any of the Offences hereinafter mentioned, and by this Ordinance defined, there shall be constituted in this Colony a Court of Record to be styled, "The High Court of Hongkong for the Suppression of Piracy."

V. The said Court and the President thereof for the time being, shall have all such Powers as are possessed by the Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice respectively so far as they are necessary for carrying into effect the Provisions of this Ordinance and consistent with the object therof.

VI. The said Court shall consist of the Chief Justice, the Admiral of the Station, or the Senior Naval Officer for the time being at Hongkong, and Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, who shall be called the Official Members of the said Court, and of two other Persons to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor, who shall be called Unofficial Members of the said Court.

VII. The following are the Offences cognizable by "The High Court for the Suppression of Piracy," and the Punishments attached thereto, and to which it is competent for the said Court to sentence any Person on Conviction, are in each case prescribed after the statement of the Offence; and every Person convicted of any such Offence shall be guilty of Felony.

(1.) If any Person shall have committed an Act of Piracy, and shall be brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong he shall be liable at the Descretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years, and not less than Five Years, or to be transported from the Colony for any term not exceeding Ten Years, and not less then Five Years.

(2.) If any Person shall have committed an Act of Piracy with Violence and shall be brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong he shall be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for Life or for any Term not less than Fourteen Years, or to be transported from the Colony for Life, or for any Term not less than Fourteen Years.

(3.) If any Person shall have committed an Act of Piracy with Murder, and shall be brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong he shall suffer Death.

(4.) If any Person shall within Twenty-four Calendar Months either on the land or on the sea knowingly have set forth any Pirate or aided, assisted, maintained, procured, commanded, counselled, or advised any person whatsoever to do or commit any Piracy, then every Person shall, if brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong, be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the colony for any term not exceeding Fifteen Years and not less than Five Years, or to be transported from the colony for any term not exceeding Fifteen Years and not less than Five Years.

(5.) If any Person shall within Twenty-four Calendar Months have either on the land or on the sea knowingly set forth any Pirate, or aided, assisted, maintained, procured, commanded, counselled, or advised any Person whatsoever to do or commit any Piracy with Violence or Piracy with Murder and in consequence of such setting forth, aid, assistance, maintenance, procurement, command, counsel, or advice, a Piracy with Violence or a Piracy with Murder has been committed such first mentioned Person, shall if brought, or found within the Colony of Hongkong, be liable, at the Discretion of Court, to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for Life or for any Term not less than Fourteen Years, or to be transported from the Colony for Life or for any Term not exceeding Fourteen Years or to be imprisoned for any Term not exceeding Two Years with or without Hard Labour.

(6.) If any Person shall within Twenty-four Calendar Months have traded with any Pirate, knowing him to be guilty of Piracy, or to be fitted out with the intention of committing Piracy, or who with the like knowledge shall within the said limits have furnished any Pirate with Arms, ammunition, Provisions, or Stores of any kind or shall within the said limits fit out any Junk, Vessels, or Boat knowingly and with a Design to trade with, supply, or correspond with any Pirate, or if any Person shall within the limits aforesaid in any way have consulted, combined, confederated, or corresponded with any Pirate knowing him to be guilty of Piracy such first mentioned Person shall, if found within the Colony of Hongkong, be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five Years or to be transported from the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five Years.

(7.) If any Person knowing that an Act of Piracy has been committed shall within Twenty four Calendar Months upon the land or upon the sea have received, entertained, or concealed any Pirate or have received within the limits aforesaid or taken into his Custody any Junk, Vessels, Boat, Goods or Chatels which shall have been by such Pirate feloniously taken, such first mentioned Person shall, if found or brought within the Colony of Hongkong be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five Years or to be transported from the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five Years.

(8.) If any Person shall have been brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong who shall have been seen within Twenty-one Days after the commission of an Act of Piracy on board a Junk, Vessel, or Boat, which Junk, Vessel, or Boat shall be proved to have taken part in such Act of Piracy and who shall be unable to satisfy the Court that he was not on board such Junk, Vessel or Boat, at the time of the commission of such Act of Piracy, or, if on board at such time that he was not on board with his own consent or with the knowledge that an Act of Piracy was about to be committed, such Person shall be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five Years or to be transported from the Colony for any Term not exceeding Ten Years and not less than Five Years, or to be imprisoned for any Term not exceeding Two Years with or without Hard Labour.

(9) If any person shall have been brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong who shall have been seen within Twenty-one days after the Commission of an Act of Piracy with Violence or Piracy with Murder on board a Junk, Vessel or such Act of Piracy with Violence or Piracy with Murder, and who shall be unable to satisfy the Court that he was not on board such Junk, Vessel or Boat at the Time of the Commission of such Act of Piracy with Violence or Piracy with Murder, or if on board at such Time that he was not on board with his own consent or with the knowledge that an Act of Piracy with Violence or Piracy with Murder was about to be committed, such Person shall be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be kept in Penal Servitude in the Colony for Life, or for any Term not less than Fourteen Years or to be transported from the Colony for Life, or for any Term not less than Fourteen Years.

(10) If any Person shall be brought or found within the Colony of Hongkong who shall within Twenty one Days previously have been seen on board any Junk, Vessel or Boat equipped for the Purposes of Piracy, and who shall be unable to satisfy the Court that he was not on board such Junk, Vessel or Boat with his own consent or with

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the Discretion of the Court to be kept
ervitude in the Colony for any Term not
en Years and not less than Five Years or
ported from the Colony for any Term not
en Years and not less than Five years.
any Person knowing that an Act of
een committed shall within Twenty four
onths upon the land or upon the sea
d, entertained, or concealed any Pirate
ived within the limits aforesaid or taken
body any Junk, Vessels, Boat, Goods or
ch shall have been by such Pirate felo-
n, such first mentioned Person shall, if
ought within the Colony of Hongkong be
e Discretion of the Court to be kept in
tude in the Colony for any Term not ex-
Years and not less than Five Years or
ported from the Colony for any Term not
en Years and not less than Five Years.
any Person shall have been brought or
in the Colony of Hongkong who shall
een within Twenty-one Days after the
of an Act of Piracy on board a Junk,
Boat, which Junk, Vessel, or Boat shall
o have taken part in such Act of Piracy
all be unable to satisfy the Court that he
board such Junk, Vessel or Boat, at the
commission of such Act of Piracy, or, if
such time that he was not on board with
sent or with the knowledge that an Act
y was about to be committed, such Person
ble at the Discretion of the Court to be
nal Servitude in the Colony for any Term
ing Ten Years and not less than Five
be transported from the Colony for any
exceeding Ten Years and not less than
, or to be imprisoned for any Term not
Two Years with or without Hard

any person shall have been brought or
hin the Colony of Hongkong who shall
seen within Twenty-one days after the
n of an Act of Piracy with Violence or
th Murder on board a Junk, Vessel or
of Piracy with Violence or Piracy with
and who shall be unable to satisfy the
t he was not on board such Junk, Vessel
the Time of the Commission of such Act
with Violence or Piracy with Murder, or
l at such Time that he was not on board
own consent or with the knowledge that
f Piracy with Violence or Piracy with
was about to be committed, such Person
liable at the Discretion of the Court to be
Penal Servitude in the Colony for Life, or
erm not less than Fourteen Years or to be
d from the Colony for Life, or for any
less than Fourteen Years.
f any Person shall be brought or found
he Colony of Hongkong who shall within
ne Days previously have been seen on
y Junk, Vessel or Boat equipped for the
of Piracy, and who shall be unable to
he Court that he was not on board such
essel or Boat with his own consent or with

the knowledge that the same was equipped for the Purposes of Piracy, such Person shall be liable at the Discretion of the Court to be Imprisoned for any Term not exceeding Three Years: Provided always that if after the coming into Operation of this Ordinance, any Person shall be convicted of any Offence punishable hereunder whose Age shall not in the Opinion of the Court exceed the Age of Sixteen Years, then and in every such Case it shall be lawful for the Court in addition to or in lieu of the Sentence passed or omitted to be passed for his Offence to direct such Offender to be sent at the Expiration of such Sentence, or forthwith, as the Case may be, to any Reformatory School established in this Colony (if the Directors or Managers thereof shall be willing to receive such Offender) and to be there detained for a period not less than One Year and not exceeding Five Years: Provided also that it shall be lawful for the said Court in addition to any punishment hereby imposed for any Offence against this Ordinance, to order any Male Party or Parties whose age in the opinion of the Court shall exceed Sixteen Years convicted under this Ordinance, to be once, twice or thrice publicly flogged in the manner and subject to the conditions and restrictions prescribed and imposed with respect to flogging under Ordinance No. 12 of 1865; and before being discharged from Custody such Parties shall be marked with some indelible mark in such manner and in such part of the body as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct.

VIII. The Official Members of the said Court shall take Precedence of the Unofficial Members, and the Official Members shall, when sitting in Court take Precedence between themselves according to the Order in which their respective Offices are enumerated in the last Section, and the Unofficial Members according to the Priority of their respective Appointments.

IX. The Court shall not be competent to try any Case unless Three Members at the least of such Court shall be present at the Sitting of such Court, and of these Three Members, One, at the least, shall be the Chief Justice or the Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and One at the least shall be a Naval Officer.

X. The Chief Justice shall preside in the said Court, except when he shall be prevented by some necessary and reasonable Cause, and at any Sitting of the said Court which may be held during his absence, the Member present next in precedence after the Chief Justice shall preside.

XI. No Naval Officer shall be competent to act as a Member of the said Court during the investigation of any Matter in which he shall have any Interest of any kind direct or indirect.

XII. All Matters which shall be brought before the said Court shall be decided by the Majority of Votes. The President shall have an Original Vote in common with the other Members of the said Court, and if the President be the Chief Justice he shall have also a Casting Vote whenever upon any Question the Votes shall be equally divided.

XIII. The Place at which the Court shall sit in Discharge of its Duties, shall be such place as may from time to time be appointed for that purpose by the Governor, by any Notice in the *Gazette*.

XIV. The Place in which the said Court shall sit to hear and determine any matter shall be deemed an open Court to which the Public generally may have access so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

XV. The Governor shall direct a Seal to be made for the said Court and may direct the same to be broken, altered and renewed at his Discretion, and all Documents issuing from the said Court shall be sealed with the said Seal.

XVI. The Registrar and other Officers of the Supreme Court shall attend the sittings of "the High Court of Hongkong for the Suppression of Piracy," and assist in the Proceedings thereof, and whilst so attending and assisting shall be styled Officers of such last mentioned Court.

XVII. It shall be in the Power of the said Court to adjourn the Proceeding from Time to Time to any Day or Days to be fixed by in the event of the absence of Witnesses or of any other cause which shall appear to them expedient.

XVIII. Every Member of the said Court before he shall enter upon the Execution of any of the Duties of his office shall take an Oath in the presence of His Excellency the Governor in the Form (following that is to say)—

"I, A. B., do solemnly Swear that I will according to the best of my skill and knowledge, act in the Execution of my Office of Member of the High Court of Hongkong for the Suppression of Piracy' faithfully, impartially, fairly and without Prejudice either for or against Prosecutors or Prisoners, or any other Persons. So Help me God.'

And every Registrar and other Officer of the said Court before he enters on the Duties of his said office shall take an Oath before one of the Judges of the said Court who shall be empowered to administer the same in the Form following (that is to say)—

"I, A.B., do solemnly Swear that I will according to the best of my skill and knowledge act in the Execution of my Office, and that I will conduct myself with Respect to the Authority of the Members of "the High Court of Hongkong for Suppression of Piracy to which Court I am attached and will Act with Fidelity in all the affairs which may belong to my Charge, without Reference or Favour either for Prosecutors or Prisoners, or any other Persons. So Help me God.'

XIX. For the Purpose of bring any Offence under the cognizance of the said Court, an Information shall be signed by the Attorney General.

XX. From and after the commencement of this Ordinance every Person who, but for this Ordinance, would be committed for Trial before the Supreme Court for Piracy or any Offence connected therewith shall in lieu thereof be committed for Trial before the Court established by this Ordinance.

XXI. It shall be lawful for the Attorney General if he shall think expedient so to do, to direct that the Trial of any Person committed for Trial before the said Court shall take place before the Supreme Court in case where the Supreme Court has Jurisdiction to try the Offence for which such Person shall have been committed as aforesaid.

XXII. The Rules of Evidence observed in the Supreme Court in its Criminal Jurisdiction shall, except as herein specially provided, and until otherwise provided by competent Authority in that behalf, be applicable to, and observed in the Trial of all Questions of Fact in the Court established in pursuance of this Ordinance.

XXIII. Every Person who upon any Examination upon Oath or upon Affirmation or Declaration before the said Court shall in its Opinion have wilfully and corruptly given false Evidence shall be sentenced without further Trial to a Term of Imprisonment not exceeding Eighteen Months with or without Hard Labour.

XXIV. The Practice of the said Court shall, except where otherwise herein provided or by the Rules or Orders to be from Time to Time made and approved under the Provisions hereof, be so far as the Circumstances of the Case will admit according to the present Practice of the Supreme Court.

XXV. And to the End and Intent that the Procedure and Practice of the said Court may be of the most Simple and Expeditious Character, it shall be lawful for the Chief Justice to make, and he is hereby required to make and from time to time to amend all necessary Rules and Orders, and to frame Proceedings for Regulating the Procedure and Practice of the said Court, and generally for carrying the Provisions of this Ordinance into effect, subject nevertheless to amendment and approval of all such Rules, Orders and Proceedings by the Governor in Executive Council, and such Rules, Orders or Forms, or Amended Rules, Orders and Forms shall be submitted to the Legislative Council who may allow, disallow, or alter the same and the Rules, Orders and Forms so allowed or altered shall be of the same Force and Effect as if they had been specially inserted herein. Barristers and Attornies shall respectively have and enjoy the like Privilege of practising before, and be subject to the like Authority of the said Court as they have and enjoy, and are subject to in the Supreme Court.

XXVI. All Laws, Statutes, Ordinances and Usages inconsistent with the Provisions of this Ordinance shall be and the same hereby are declared to be of no Force and Effect whatsoever within the Colony of Hongkong; Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed in any way to take away, abridge or affect the Jurisdiction now exercised by the Supreme Court.

DESTRUCTION OF PIRATICAL FLEET BY H. M. SHIPS OPOSSUM & OSPREY.

WE have been favoured with the following account of the proceedings of H. M. Ships *Osprey* and *Opossum* during their recent cruise in search of Pirates:—

H. M. S. *Osprey*, Commander Wm. Menzies, left Hongkong on the 12th July, 1866, with the Gun Boat *Opossum*, Lieut. Commander Mainwaring, in search of pirates. They proceeded to Nowchow Island and thence to Quan Chou Wan, on leaving which place on the 15th instant, the *Osprey* unfortunately got on shore, owing it is stated to incorrectness in the chart supplied, but being under steam, with the assistance of the *Opossum*, and the rising tide was got off again without accident. They then continued their cruize to Hainan, searching several Bays and Creeks, as well as overhauling some Junks met with at sea, but without success until the 18th instant when on going into Ty-Yu-Lin-Kan Bay information was obtained that a number of piratical Junks were anchored at Sama or Samoy Bay. The *Osprey* immediately got under weigh and, followed by the *Opossum*, steamed in search of them. At about a quarter to 1 P.M. the *Opossum* made signal that several Junks were in sight. A few minutes after the *Osprey* having taken up position, which there was great difficulty in doing, owing to the shallowness of the water, commenced the action by opening fire with her 68 pdr. Pivot Gun, and almost immediately after with her 7 inch Armstrong Pivot Gun. The *Opossum* from her lighter draft of water was able to get nearer the enemy and at 1 P.M. opened fire. The junks were in an admirably defended position, being anchored in a creek, the sides of which to a great extent protected them from the *Osprey's* fire. Just before the *Opossum* commenced the attack two of the heaviest armed Junks, one of which was afterward found to carry 16 large guns, opened on the *Osprey* with shell and rockets, and shortly afterwards the other junks commenced firing on both vessels. The action was briskly sustained on both sides, the Junks keeping up a very well directed fire, from which however, the high bank to the Northward of the Piratical craft much protected the *Osprey* as only a portion of their guns could be brought to bear on her, but the same cause prevented the *Osprey* from doing as much execution as she otherwise would have, done it being impossible to get her opposite the mouth of the Creek there being only 1½ Fathom of water. The firing was continued on both sides until 3 P.M. when it was determined to land and take the Village and Junks.—A party of about 60 men, Blue Jackets and Marines, were accordingly landed from the two vessels, under the command of Commander Menzies, accompanied by Mr Greet, Assist. Paymr as Aide de camp, Lieutenant Meade and Mr Sanders Gunner from H. M. S. *Osprey* and Mr H. Thomas Boatswain of *Opossum*. The landing was effected without opposition about half a mile from the creek, the Guns of the two ships (which were manned by various idlers and boys, as of course the best men were selected for landing (still engaging the junks.

The landing party passed over a slight undulation of ground and approached the village and creek, in which the junks were anchored, from the Westward. A hill above them was occupied by a party of Chinese who kept up a fire until dislodged by some men told off for the purpose—passing round the base of the hill the men rushed on with a cheer and drove the enemy from the village to the junks, which they were also obliged to abandon and escape to the other side from the heavy and rapid fire kept up by the blue Jackets and marines, notwithstanding the efforts of the Pirates to check them by a well sustained fire of Guns and small arms.

Commander Menzies then gave orders to board and set fire to the Junks which was rapidly done. Lieutnant Meade was most active in this duty and himself fired several. The total number destroyed was 22, some of them being very large and the number of men was estimated at over 700. The execution done was very great, and it was altogether a most dashing and gallant affair.

Of the Junks destroyed 1 carried 17 Guns, 7 were of 15 Guns, 9 of 12, and 4 of 10:—a powerful force to attack with a sloop of 4 Guns and a Gun Boat. After the engagement the Villagers stated that the number of killed amounted to 150 but this is greatly over the mark about 80 or 90 would be the probable number. One seaman belonging to H.M.S. *Osprey* was severely wounded by the fire from the Chinese who occupied the top of the hill during the first advance; he was struck in the leg by a musket ball and taken back to the boats which had been left near the original point of debarkation in charge of Mr Paymaster Scriven and a few men and conveyed on board the *Osprey*.

The Mandarin Lyang who accompanied the expedition was unfortunately mortally wounded while gallantly trying to cross the creek; he was struck in the left arm and his elbow much injured, (compound fracture) he however persisted in pressing on with a couple of the *Osprey's* blue jackets, and they had captured 4 prisoners when the Lyang received a Musket or Rifle Ball in the bowels, and fell. The men in the boat brought him out of action but before they were clear of the enemy's fire he received a third wound, this time in the left leg, two of the prisoners being also wounded by the fire kept up by the pirates He was at once conveyed out of the creek in the same sampan, towards tha boats, one of which immediately embarked and took him to the *Osprey* in order that Medical assistance might be afforded. He died on the evening of the 21st inst., much to the regret of the Officers, by whom he was much liked, and who appreciated his brave conduct.

The *Osprey* left Sama Bay on the evening of the 20th with the *Opossum* gun boat in tow and arrived here on the 23rd

The *Opossum*, landed the mortal remains of the Mandarin Lyang at Kowloon this morning where they were received with all the honour due to the Rank of the deceased. They will be sent to Canton tomorrow for interment.

Since writing the above we have learned that the piratical fleet consisted of three separate squadrons. Two of the chiefs came from Macao and the other from Cochin China. The latter had hauled his junks into the creek hoping to escape observation having been informed of the proximity of H. M. ships.

The burning of the junks is stated to have been a most picturesque sight. The calibre of the guns carried varied from 32 to 4 pounders; each of the junks carrie stinkpots at the mast heads.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE two gunboats *Opossum* and *Osprey*, have just returned from a cruize to Hainan, which they left on the 20th Instant. At that piratical island they had a regular engagement with 21 piratical junks, mounting 180 guns The fight was a fierce one and lasted two hours. Seventy pirates were killed, eight were made prisoners—and the junks all destroyed. The *Osprey* had a mandarin on board who was killed. The *Opossum* was struck twice in the hull by shot. The particulars are published in our extra of this evening.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* states that it is authoritatively asserted that the stoppage of the Agra and Masterman's Bank was due to the transmission of a lying telegram to Bombay. From Bombay the malignant falsehood was of course flashed all over India, and the natural result was a run on the Branches of the Bank. The managers driven by necessity or apprehension, or both combined, telegraphed to London for assistance which it was impossible to grant. What punishment should be inflicted on the perpetrator of such an act?

THE ordinance No. 3 of 1866, enabling Companies existing at the time of the commencement of "The companies ordinance 1865" or thereafter formed under any other ordinance or letters patent, to register under the said ordinance, has been confirmed by Her Majesty.

WE learn from the *Economist* that an advertisement has appeared from Messrs. Keith & Co., of Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street, desiring holders of bills of the Bank of the Metropolis, Boston, U.S.A., on Overend, Gurney, & Co., accepted, or which may hereafter come forward for acceptance, to communicate immediately with them, when they will discount them at Bank rates.

A WOMAN was shot last night on the Pokfolum Road, about 2½ miles from this, near Mr TORREY's former Bungalow by a Policeman who was on duty in that vicinity. It has been quite common of late on that road to strip and rob coolies, employed by Europeans, who have their country seats in that neighbourhood. The Constables doing duty there are in consequence all armed with loaded muskets. On the night in question the policeman aforesaid heard a great noise, emanating from under a bridge; upon looking down, he discovered a number of Chinese; he hailed them; no answer being returned, he fired, and the woman was killed. The ball apparently went through her left hand and lodged in her heart. A Coroner's inquest, to investigate the particulars of this case, will be held to morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THERE was a Coroner's Inquest held this afternoon at 3½ o'clock at the Police Magistrate's Court, before M. C. Tonnochy Esq. and the following Jury:—Messrs D. Davidson, Geo. Brooks and Wm. Dolland, on the body of Fo A Kwan, one of the pirates identified as having boarded the "*Cæsar*' on the 15th of June. Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock this morning the criminal committed a most determined suicide, by hanging himself by means of his own queue to a small iron hookbar which kept one of the ventilators open. To facilitate matters he had stepped upon a bucket, which was close at hand and had apparently kicked the same away when ready to strangle himself,—for when the cell was entered the utensil was lying in such a position as to induce the belief that he had used it in the manner just described. Thus has the poor wretch cheated the gallows, to which in all likelihood he was most justly entitled

The verdict returned was:—Died by suicide.

DURING a pause in the proceedings at the Police Court this morning, Captain Pixley, Superintendent of the Sailor's Home, had some conversation with His Worship regarding the attendance of the Police near the Institution in question. Captain Pixley seemed to think that the guardians of the public peace were not always quite so ready as he could wish, to take some of the refractory inmates of the Home into custody. Instructions were given that the Inspector and Constables on duty in that neighbourhood should render the Superintendent as much aid as possible in future;—and Captain Pixley left with the determination, expressed *viva voce*, to have all drunkards within the four walls of the "Home" given forthwith in charge hereafter. The reputation of the Institution in question will indubitably suffer if he does not carry out this laudable intention.

EITHER the morality of the denizens of this air island is improving, or else the excessively warm weather we have of late been experiencing, is exercising a beneficial influence on the misapplied energies of the viciously inclined among them. The very few, and comparitively unimportant half a dozen cases brought into Court this morning, at all events, would almost seem to warrant this conclusion.

COURT MARTIAL ON DR. WOODWARD.

(*From the "Evening Mail."*)

THE Court Martial on Dr WOODWARD is still going on. We regret to be obliged, in the performance of our duty to the public to ignore the amusing memo. signed by Lieut. Colonel Lovell, but consider that even the respect due to so high an authority *must* give way before the necessities of the case.

We quote from the *Daily Press* the charges, and give Dr Woodward's defence at length:—

The charges against the prisoner are as follows,—

For having in a letter, dated Hongkong 4th July, 1866, addressed to the Principal Medical officer, Hongkong, reflected injuriously on the professional conduct of his Senior Medical officer, Staff Surgeon Woolfreys M.D. by imputing to him a great want of judgment, and the adoption of a course not in accordance "with the usages of the Service" with reference to his professional treatment of Assistant Surgeon Hyde, 2nd Battalion 20th Regt, during the time that he Staff Surgeon Woolfreys had medical charge of the said Assistant Surgeon Hyde, such imputations on the part of Surgeon Woodward 2nd Battn., 20th Regiment, against his Senior officer being unfounded and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

For having in a letter dated Hongkong 4th July 1866, addressed to his Commanding Officer, accused him, the said Commanding Officer, of having occasioned "delay and suspense," by not complying with his, Surgeon Woodward's recommendation, in respect to Assistant Surgeon Hyde, 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, whereas such delay and suspense were occasioned by Surgeon Woodword's own neglect of duty, and disobedience of the standing orders of the Battalion, such conduct on the part of Surgeon Woodward 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment being to the prejudice of good order and Military Discipline.

For highly improper conduct in having at Hongkong on or about the 10th July 1866, as reported in a letter of the above date addressed by Surgeon Woodward to the Acting Adjutant 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, discharged from the Sick List Assistant Surgeon Hyde 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, although the Surgeon Woodward well knew that the mental condition of Assistant Surgeon Hyde was then under inquiry by a Medical Board assembled by order of His Excellency the Major General Commanding, and that the said Board had not completed its proceedings.

DR. WOODWARD's defence was as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the first charge I beg most respectfully to submit, that I consider it is grounded upon solely a professional matter.

I am accused of "imputing to Staff Surgeon Woolfreys a great want of judgment" and non-compliance with the "usages" of the service in the course he adopted towards Mr Hyde.

I beg to state that upon the 4th instant I was called upon by Dr. Dick the Principal Medical Officer, to give evidence before a Medical Board on Mr Hyde's Mental Condition.

I conscientiously did so to the best of my ability, and read to the President a letter which I left with him, and upon which this charge is founded.

My reason I for stating therein that in my opinion Surgeon Woolfreys showed "a great want of judgment," was that after the elapse of only ten days he returned Mr Hyde insane, though on his arrival in Hongkong Surgeon Woolfreys states in his report to Dr. Dick "he (Mr Hyde) is now quite composed and has all his faculties clear."

I maintain that no Medical man, Civil or Military would be justified in returning a patient insane, when the symptoms of such disease were only apparent for a very short time, and at the end of ten days had almost if not quite ceased.

More especially in Mr Hyde's case, when as Surgeon Woolfreys himself states, that Officer "suffered from nervous excitement brought on apparently by fear," and as Mr Hyde is a man of most excitable nervous temparament, I consider his nervousness, would be materially increased by knowing his Medical attendant considered him mad and returned him on the sick list as such. As regards the statement that Surgeon Woolfreys did not comply with the "usages" of the service, I beg to state that I believe it to be the invariable "usage" that when there is a patient of whose mental unsoundness there is the slightest doubt, he is kept under observation for at least one month before his disease is diagnosed.

And I have never before during my fifteen years service seen this "usage" departed from. At the present time (or at least up to the date of my arrest) there was a Private Soldier in Hospital admitted on the 2nd June for supposed insanity, but he was on the 11th instant still under observation, and his disease not diagnosed. When such precaution is so essential, and I believe so universally practised throughout the service even in the case of a Private Soldier, how much more essential is it in the case of an Officer and a Medical man, that a considerable time should be allowed to elapse, and all possible doubt removed, before he be returned as labouring under insanity—it being such a serious and formidable disease and one that must ruin a man's prospects for life. And Gentlemen, I put the question to you, suppose you yourselves, your brother or intimate friend, should at any time be unfortunate enough to suffer from slight temporary mental derangement, would you consider that the Medical attendant was justified in returning you insane after the lapse of ten days' observation? No Gentlemen, I feel sure you will agree with me in saying, though it would have been better I had not made a remark reflecting on my Senior Officer, still my statement cannot be considered "unfounded." And the strongest proof of this is, that the Medical Board of which Staff Surgeon Woolfrey was a member "recommended that Mr Hyde be kept under further observation until his soundness of mind is satisfactorily established," proving to the most transient observer that doubts were still entertained of his insanity; though two months have now elapsed since Surgeon Woolfreys returned him insane under the head of "Visania," but what particular condition of mental unsoundness the term implies, or to what class of mental darangement it belongs, neither Dr. Dick, the Principal Medical Officer, nor Staff Surgeon Woolfreys *can define or determine the nature of* (as they stated in crossexamination.)

Gentleman with your permission I will quote a short abstract from the work of one of the ablest writers on insanity.

"It will hereafter be sufficiently evident that a greater error cannot exist than the supposition entertained by some, who consider the investigation of soundness or unsoundness of mind comes equally within the range of the ordinary judgment, as the determination of the abstract criminality of a particular act when such act is contrasted with the known law. They who think so lose sight of the great practical truth, that while the latter is within the reach of all intelligent men the former more particularly when considered in its criminal bearings, requires not only a deliberate exercise of the educated intelligence, but also a competency to justly estimate the value of facts not in their usual, but extraordinary relations.

SECOND CHARGE.

I beg to state that I regret Colonel Browne should consider "the delay and suspense of which I complain in my letter of the 4th instant was occasioned by my disobedience of the standing orders of the Regt." On the 30th ultimo I addressed the following letter to the Adjutant for the information of Colonel Browne:—

HONGKONG, *30th June*, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Commanding Officer that I have recommended for the consideration of the principal Medical Officer that Assistant Surgeon Hyde, 2 Batt. 20th Regt., be allowed to take out door exercise at any hour he pleases, and that all restriction be removed pending the decision of the Medical Board ordered to assemble to enquire into his mental condition. And the principal Medical Officer has informed me he does not object to the course I propose.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

G. P. M. WOODWARD, M.D.,
Surgeon, 2nd Bat. 20th Regt.

LIEUT. POWER,
Acting Adjutant,
2nd Bat. 20th Regt.

I received in reply the following letter:—

MURRAY BARRACKS,
HONGKONG, *30th June*, 1866.

SIR,—In reference to your letter of this date respecting Assistant Surgeon Hyde, I am directed to refer you to the standing Orders of the Battalion paragraph 32, page 31, with which you will be so good as to comply:—I have the honor to be Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. O. POWER,
Lieut. Adjutant, 20th Regt.

Surgeon WOODWARD,
2nd Battallion, 20th Regt.

I immediately complied with this letter, and I directed the Hospital Sergeant to make out a memorandum in accordance with the Battalion Standing Orders, which I signed and which he informs me he sent to the Orderly room by the Battalion Orderly Corporal. Not having received an answer on the 2nd instant I called upon Dr Dick and stated that neither my letter of the 30th ultimo nor Memorandum were complied with, in a few hours after I received from him the following Memorandum:—

Memo.

I am informed that no such notification or Memorandum has been received by Colonel Browne, but that upon its receipt it will as a matter of course be approved.

(Signed) W. D.

2nd July, 1866.

Early next morning I wrote to the Adjutant enquiring into this, and as he informed me my first Memorandum had not been received I despatched a second, recommending Assistant Surgeon Hyde out door exercise between the hours of 8.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.

I received the two following letters in reply:—

MURRAY BARRACKS,
3rd July, 1866.

SIR,—With reference to your Memorandum of this date I am directed by the Commanding Officer to inform you that he has no objection to Assistant Surgeon Hyde taking out door exercise between the hours of 5 and 8 in the morning and afternoon, but the Commanding Officer cannot concur in the propriety of a sick Officer being out during the heat of the day at this season of the year:—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. O. POWER,
Lieut. Adjutant 2/20th Regt.

Surgeon WOODWARD,
2nd Battalion, 20th Regt.
2nd Letter.

MURRAY BARRACKS,
3rd July, 1866.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commanding Officer to enquire of you if the special orderlies at present furnished for Assistant Surgeon Hyde are still necessary.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. O. POWER, Lieut.,
Adjutant 2nd Bat. 20 Regt.

Surgeon WOODWARD,
2nd Bat. 20th Regt.

From the first of these letters it will be observed Colonel Browne did not comply with my recommendation as Dr Dick informed me "would be done as a matter of course," but the Commanding Officer himself appointed the hours he considered necessary my patient should take exercise; though the Medical Regulations distinctly state in page 33 paragraph VI that I am not subject to the orders of my Commanding Officer as regards Medical treatment. And it was an essential part of my treatment in Mr Hyde's case (who I considered was suffering solely from nervousness) that he should have no restraint over him as I informed Colonel Browne in my letter of the 30th ultimo.

My answer to the Adjutant's two letters was as follows:—

HONGKONG, *3rd July*, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Officer Commanding that I have already requested in a letter of the 30th ultimo addressed to you that all restriction over Mr Hyde be removed, the greatest restriction at present being the sentry placed over him, if also he is not allowed to go out at his own discretion, there is a restriction over him and any restriction is in my opinion calculated to have a most injurious effect and likely to cause a return of mental aberration, and I beg to request that Mr Hyde be allowed to leave his rooms at any hour of the day he pleases, as I feel sure should he wish to go out in the middle of the day he will take proper precautions against the heat.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

G. M. WOODWARD,
Surgeon 2nd Bat. 20 Regt.

Lieut. POWER,
Acting Adjutant, 2nd Bat. 20th Regt.

I beg to request the Court will observe, though I considered it essential no restraint should be over Mr Hyde, and that he should be allowed to go in and out when he pleased (a part of the treatment of his case), and not confined to specified hours (as directed in Battalion standing Orders page 16, paragraph V.), for reasons already assigned, still when made aware Colonel Browne wished the Battalion standing Orders to be complied with, I immediately did so. And if Colonel Browne did not receive memorandum I am unable to account its loss. And I beg most respectfully to submit that in so important a case as this, when the health of a patient was at stake, the Battalion standing Orders might have been laid aside and overruled by my professional opinion, which I gave Colonel Browne in my letter of the 3rd instant.

Gentleman allow me to put a question to you which bears materially upon the point and which I request you will weigh in a medico legal point of view.

Suppose Mr Hyde's nervousness daily increased by lengthened confinement, brought on a return of mental aberration (and of which I warned Col. Browne in my letter of the 3rd Instant) under the influence of which he was seriously to injure himself or others, or suppose he even died and my treatment of Mr. Hyde's case was called in question (he having been put under my special charge by Dr. Dick in a letter dated 28th May 1866.) And in vindication thereof, I were to assert that Colonel Browne did not comply with my recommendations, would he not be amenable to an action at civil law being brought against him by Mr. Hyde's family.

With the exception of the removal of the Sentry on or after the 4th instant, and of which I was never officially acquainted, none of my recommendations respecting Mr. Hyde were complied with by the commanding officer (Prosecutor), and in consequence I addressed the following letter for transmission to Major General Guy:—

HONGKONG, *4th July*, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the enclosed correspondence for the information and decision of the Major General commanding, as I beg most respectfully to submit that any professional recommendations I make regarding the treatment of the sick in my charge ought to be complied with, and without delay.

For the last four days Mr. Hyde has been expecting to have his liberty restored him, as recommended by me, and the delay and suspense occasioned by Col. Browne not complying with my recommendations is calculated to have a most injurious effect upon Mr. Hyde,—I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. P. M. WOODWARD,
Surgeon 2d Bat. 20th Regt.

Colonel BROWNE, Commanding,
2nd Bat. 20th Regt.

I beg to state that the recommendations I made were of a purely professional nature regarding the treatment I considered necessary for the welfare of a patient under my charge. And gentleman I submit, it is quite impossible for me to carry out my professional duties satisfactorily if my recommendations regarding the treatment of the sick under my charge be not complied with.

THIRD CHARGE.

In denial of this charge I beg the Court will observe though I am accused of highly improper conduct for having discharged assistant Surgeon Hyde from the sick list whilst a Medical Board was sitting on him, it is not even alleged that such conduct was to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, neither does the charge come under any of the articles of war, provisions of the Mutiny act, or other statute referring to the Jurisdiction of Court Martials. (Vide Simmonds on Court Martials, 1863, page 150, para. 404).

I beg most repectfully to submit that as Surgeon of the Regiment I have an undoubted right to discharge any Officer or man from the sick list without reference to any one. In the present instance I found the lengthened confinement was having a most prejudicial effect upon Mr Hyde's health and habits, and I therefore considered it was my imperative duty to discharge him from the sick list, more especially as he was in my opinion perfectly sane.—But knowing his case to be a peculiar one I begged of Dr. Dick President of the Medical Board then sitting on Mr Hyde to allow me to discharge that Officer from the sick list, and he referred me in answer "to the last paragraph of his letter of the 30th ultimo"—in which he stated "he did not consider himself entitled to object to the course I proposed."

It was therefore with Dr. Dick's knowledge and concurrence that I discharged Mr. Hyde from the sick list, a course I should not have adopted under the peculiar circumstances of his case on my own responsibility.

But having obtained the concurrence of the principal Medical Officer in the command, I naturally concluded it was conclusive and sufficient, or he would not have told me "he did not object to the course I proposed."

When, as in the order for my arrest, I was accused of having taken upon *myself* to discharge Mr Hyde from the sick list, I immediately took the letter and called upon Dr Dick, who told me he considered I was perfectly justified as surgeon of the regiment in discharging Mr Hyde from the sick list if I thought fit, although a medical board was sitting on him, and further, assented to my statement that I had done so with his concurrence, he also said (to use his own expression) the charge would not hold water and he would see the Major General on the subject. He wrote a letter on the 11th instant to the Act. Dep Ast. Adjt. General fully vindicating my conduct which letter has been read in Court. and I am sure you will agree in considering me perfectly justified in the course I pursued knowing that I acted with the principal Medical Officer's concurrence—and Gentlemen I again repeat what I have already stated, that it is my firm conviction Mr Hyde is perfectly sane from my intimate knowledge of him both privately and in the discharge of our public duties for the last five years. I think you will allow that my opinion on the subject is worthy of consideration, more especially as I made a special study of mental disease, several months at an eminent public Institution.

The hallucinations which exhibited themselves for a few days on board H.M. S. *Adventure*, were occasioned in my opinion as follows:—

Mr Hyde is a most excitable, nervous man, and in consequence of a representation he made to his commanding officer reflecting upon the manner in which the Itchibou exchange had been carried out in Japan, together with an article that appeared in the Japan Times, threatening the officer who made the charge of having laid himself open to be tried by court martial, &c.—These united, worked so powerfully upon his nervous system that for a short

time his excitability became so great as to render him unaccountable for his actions—but this condition very soon ceased and on his arrival in Hongkong when he was under my special charge I found him perfectly sane and collected. I spoke to him on all subjects and always found him perfectly rational, and the fact of keeping him in Hospital, where he is almost in perfect solitude, with his liberty controlled by Col Browne, is having a most perjudicial effect upon him, idleness leading him to contract habits which are telling considerably upon his nervous system and daily more likely to become permanent.

Whereas had he his liberty and simply restricted from duty for a short time, he would be able to associate freely with his friends and join in amusements to divert from his mind the unpleasant recollections of the last three months, and his nervousness would daily wear away; for in the treatment of unsoundness of mind as in all illnesses, the proximate and exciting cause thereof should always be borne in mind in the course adopted for cure.

Gentlemen, in conclusion I wish to reveive a few of the facts elicited in the examination of witnesses during the sitting of this Court. The first is that I believe myself to be fully borne out in the statement I made concerning Staff Surgeon Woolfreyes, inasmuch as Dr. Dick and Surgeon Woolfreyes when cross examined by me stated they cannot define or determine the nature of disease "Visania," for which Mr. Hyde is returned on the sick list, neither can they explain what particular condition of mental unsoundness it denotes or to what class of mental diseases it belongs, and I therefore beg respectfully to submit that any Medical man returning a patient under the head of a disease which he cannot thoroughly explain and define shows unquestionably a great want of judgment. And the Medical Regulations pages 106 and 107 distinctly direct Medical Officers when designating the various forms of mental unsoundness, to do so in accordance with the nomenclature therein laid down and where each form of insanity is distinctly defined. And I believe it to be the "usage" of the service to comply with those instructions, and I beg therefore to repeat that my statement was not an unfounded one.

I beg to be allowed to draw the attention of the Court to a statement made by Col. Browne in Court, when asked by me if he had complied with the recommendations contained in my letter of the 30th ultimo respecting Mr Hyde, he stated that he had received no letter from me containing any representations but simply a copy of one I had sent to the principal Medical Officer or words to that effect.

Whereas Gentlemen if you will kindly refer to the letter in question you will see that it is addressed to the Adjutant for the information of Col. Browne. Now what construction can be put on my sending that letter to the Adjutant but the simple one that I did so with a view of having my recommendations carried out, as Col. Browne is perfectly well aware that it is neither essential nor customary for me to send him copies of the letters I address to the principal Medical Officer, and also that it is only the standing orders of the Battalion that direct me to communicate with him at all on such a matter, as there is nothing to that effect in the Queen's Regulations. And all the paragraphs in the Queen's and Medical Regulations referred to by the Prosecutor in support of his Authority, I submit in no way bear upon the subject, but apply simply to the discretionary power invested in a Commanding Officer to maintain the discipline of the Service and to decide whether he will or will not comply with the recommendations made by the Medical Officer regarding any Sanitary measures effecting the troops generally, but they in no way refer to patients in Hospital or sick individually. And though I omitted, unintentionally, to send a memorandum until directed to do so by the Adjutant in conformity with the Battalion standing orders, under the circumstances of the case, and knowing I had the concurrence of the Principal Medical Officer one would imagine Col. Browne would be only too glad to carry out any professional recommendations I made which might tend to the reestablishment of Mr. Hyde's health. And as stated by the Principal Medical Officer in evidence before the Court, when I asked him if he ever knew an instance of a Commanding Officer refusing to comply with the professional recommendations of the Surgeon of a Regt. in a case similar to Mr. Hyde's, he replied "he never knew an instance."

But unfortunately there has been a great want of cordiality and good feeling existing between Colonel Browne and myself for the last 10 months especially, during which time we have never willingly had any intercourse except officially. And I cannot but think it is owing to the unfriendliness that exists between us that I was placed under arrest upon such charges, and I firmly believe many of my acts and motives have been misconstrued and the carrying out of my professional duties rendered unpleasant. My reason for making this statement is that I consider it essential the Court should see clearly the terms upon which the Prosecutor and myself stand. And I find I am perfectly justified in remarking in my defence the motives by which the Prosecutor may appear to me to have been influenced.

In Dr. Dick's letter of the 11th instant, addressed to the Act. Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, together with those addressed to me of the 30th ultimo and of the 4th and 10th instant, as also from his evidence given before this Court when he stated "I do not see the fact of the Board sitting altered his position in any way as the prisoner was treating Dr. Hyde and received no instructions from the Board."

It will be clearly seen that I have the justification and concurrence of the Principal Medical Officer in having discharged Mr Hyde from the sick list, and it is necessary for me to say anything further not on the subject of the third charge.

There are some letters I would have copied in full in this my defence, but to which I have only been able to allude as, unfortunately, I did not keep copies of them and Col. Browne refused to sanction my having the Hospital letter book to copy from.

Trusting you will give the whole matter your mature consideration. Firstly whether the statement I unfortunately made concerning Surgeon Woolfreyes is founded or not.

Secondly am I to blame in any way for my urgently reiterated recommendations not having been carried out, and lastly am I not perfectly justified in adopting any course of treatment I conscientiously considered necessary for the reestablishment of my patient's health.

G. P. M. WOODWARD,
Surgeon 2nd Bat. 20th Regt.

July 23rd, 1866.

The prosecutor in this case stated his intention of replying and, at the adjourned sitting of the court this afternoon, the following protest was read by Dr Woodward:—

Mr President and Gentlemen.—I beg most respectfully to submit that in accordance with the constitution and practice of Courts Martial by Simmonds, I stated nothing in my defence yesterday to entitle the Prosecutor to make any reply, as his doing so is only admissable under certain conditions, all of which are clearly defined in Simmonds Courts Martials, 1863 page 251, Para. 598 and 599, and I beg respectfully to protest against his doing so.

The Court Martial on Dr. Woodward has at last closed it's proceedings and we now feel at liberty to make some comments on the case.

In a day or two we shall doubtless know the verdict and what that verdict will be is, we opine, very clear. In our last night's issue we gave the defence in full so that our readers can now judge of the frivolous matter which has taken so long to investigate, the prisoner having gone fully and clearly into each charge.

Our readers may perhaps be somewhat surprised to hear that, notwithstanding the protest entered by the prisoner respecting the Prosecutor's reply, the Court allowed it to be read. From what we can learn the Prosecutor not only reiterated the charges, attempting to prove they were simply matters of discipline, but he also went very fully into the first charge, the one upon which we should imagine he is least capable of giving an opinion. And here we cannot but remark upon what seems to us somewhat strange, that in an enquiry of this sort, when the Prisoner is a Medical man and where the offences charged are all more or less of a professional nature, not a single Medical Officer was a member of the Court, which was composed (with but two exceptions) of men who are Commanding Officers, or who, in the ordinary course of events expect to become so.

The Prosecutor was also (we are astonished to hear) allowed to read a letter purporting to have come from the Horse Guards, referring to some old correspondence of last year. In strict justice to the Prisoner we cannot but think that this letter should not have been read, or if read the correspondence which gave rise to it ought fully to have been stated to the Court, that the Prisoner might have had an opportunity of pointing out how far it was relevant or irrelevant to the matter before it. The evidence should strictly be confined to the case in question. The Prosecutor's reply terminated the proceedings and he is evidently not to blame if Dr Woodward is acquitted on the apparently trivial and petty charges upon which he has been brought to trial, and we cannot but think it fortunate for that gentleman that the Court decides as to guilt or not, the Prosecutor having no further voice in the matter.

Few would be surprised to hear that the court had stated they consider the Prosecutor has in this instance shown himself somewhat *too* zealous to maintain the discipline of his Regiment and to promote the welfare of (?) H.M. Service.

We have received a letter purporting to come from certain of the Garrison at Hongkong relative to the late Court Martial on Dr Woodward with a request that we should publish it. This we cannot do as the imprudence of the writers in mentioning names and titles would render such a step highly unadvisable. As, however, we have every reason to believe that the letter is *bona fide* we will allude to the views and statements expressed by the writers, premising that should these statements be incorrect they are easily contradicted.

Firstly it is stated that the men of the 20th Regt were refused permission to attend the Court Martial. This for all we know may be quite in order, but it is a pity to give rise to remarks by making an open court a hole and corner affair.

It also appears that Dr. Woodward has quite gained the respect and confidence of the men who are not slow to discriminate between Medical officers who do, and those who don't do their duty, either in a professional or more private point of view. The last paragraph we publish verbatim:—

The Curnel asks us one day on parade if we be all satisfied with the change we got in Japan. Of course we says yes becorse no good if we did say no we should be ded nuts on then, but we isnt satisfied and send you this by a cooly becorse we was ordered not to give no information to the press so hoping you will excuse us. We are Sir your humble servants.

2/XX Regiment.

To the Editor of the "Evening Mail,"

Club Hongkong, 26th July.

Sir,—I have carefully perused the little information you have been able to give us concerning the Court Martial now being held on Surgeon Woodward 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment. From my knowledge of the service, having spent several years in it, I never knew or heard of any officer being twice within a month brought to a Court Martial and I never read such frivolous charges as those preferred against Surgeon Woodward. The three charges upon which he is now tried are more or less of a purely professional nature and do not therefore come under the jurisdiction of Courts Martial.

One thing is very clear that if a Surgeon is responsible for his patient's health no Commanding Officer has a right to interfere nor do I believe for a moment that such a thing is tolerated in the service. But Commanding Officers serving in China so far from the Horse Guards, seem to have an idea the they can do what they choose, quite ignoring the fact that if somebody out here they are very small fry at home and certainly in a case of this kind would not presume to interfere, knowing right well if they did so, they would very soon be brought to account, not only by the General Officer Commanding at the station, but by the Medical profession generally. For several months back there has been a scarcity of Candidates for the Army Medical Department. I think I am safe in prognosticating a still greater scarcity unless this matter is taken up warmly at home and His R. H., the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, causes it to be fully explained both to General and Commanding Officers how far their authority abroad extends, and how far it really exceeds that with which they are invested at home. The Major General commanding and Colonel Brown would, in my opinion, have shown much more zeal for the service in themselves arranging such petty quarrels than adopting such a rigorous proceeding as a General Court Martial.—The amount of Military scandal that has been brought before the public within the last few years convinces me that the interior administration and organization of some Regiments requires to be the rigidly looked into —

Although the charges preferred against Dr Woodward on the first Court Martial have not been published, I have heard the particulars of them and they are, in my opinion, quite as trivial as those now preferred against that Officer. Major General Guy who is invested with the administration of all Military matters in China and Japan could hardly have made the necessary investigation before he permitted this Officer being brought to trial—So absurd are the charges that the general opinion entertained in the Colony is that the statement made by Dr Woodward in his defence is correct. It is quite apparent for some reason or other there must be a great animosity towards Dr Woodward on the part of some one. Of course opinions as to its cause are vary varied but I have heard of one which seems to have grounds.

Mr Hyde is supposed to be mentally deranged, and is, it appears the Officer who brought the Itchibou scandal to light. Dr Woodward is apparently anxious to prove his sanity, but it is stated that the Commodant for reasons best known to himself would not allow Dr Woodward to carry out the treatment he considered necessary in Mr Hyde's case. Most of our readers will be able to put two and two together and the sum I wish to add up is, has the Itchibos question anything to say to the late Courts Martials on Dr Woodward? This is a subject well worthy of the consideration for the Authorities at Home. For myself I cannot feel so sanguine as you evidently do as to the result of the Court Martial now sitting, knowing as I do the verdict that was found last time.

To say the least of it I cannot but think the Military Authorities, to borrow Dr. Woodward's own phrase, have shown "a great want of judgment," in allowing such little absurdities to become publicly known and the topic of conversation for every private soldier in the Garrison. And I cannot but think that the line of conduct pursued must be highly detrimental to the discipline of the 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, and the well being of H.M. Service.

I beg to enclose my card though being totally unknown both to Dr Woodward and Colonel Browne (having never to my knowledge exchanged words with either of them) I sign myself.—An impartial and unprejudiced

Observer.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Steamer *Mona* from Amoy for Labuan; P. and O. Steamer *Ottawa* with homeward mails; Steamer *Robert Lowe* for Bombay, and M.I. Steamer *Donnai* with homeward French mail had arrived at and left Singapore for their destinations, before the departure of the *Orissa* from that *Port*.

The telegrams brought by the *Orissa* are so important that we publish them below *in extenso* from the *Straits Times Extra*:—

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The P. and O. Steamer *Orissa*, Captain Curling, from Bombay, with dates to the 30th ultimo, Galle, the 5th, Penang, the 12th and Singapore the 14th Instant, bringing the Europe Mails of 4th and 11th June, arrived at 9, 30 A.M this morning.

The *Orissa* carries about 790 chests of Malwa Opium, and the last Bombay prices averaged Rs. 1,570 to Rs. 1,575 per chest.

The amount of bullion by the present mail is:—In silver, to Hongkong, £520; to Shanghai, £1,160. Total £2,880.

PARLIMENTARY.

London, 18th June.—Government in minority of eleven on Lord Dunkellin's motion for substitution of a rateable value for Franchise test instead of a £10 rental.

London, 19th June.—The Ministerial defeat is causing uneasiness in the city.

London June 20th:—Ministry has resigned in consequence of defeat by majority eleven on Borough Franchise Bill. Queen is at Baimoral. Parliament adjourned until Monday.

London, 22nd June.—A probable immediate dissolution of Parliament. Houses meet again on the 25th.

London, June, 27th.—Queen accepted resignation of Ministry. Derby summoned to Windsor. Stanley Minister for Foreign Affairs.

WAR NEWS.

London 11th June—Austria solicited advice for advance money from France(?)

London 12th June.—Prussians dispersed Holstein Estates. Austrian Ambassador at Berlin re-called.

London 13th June.—The Diet has voted mobilisation of the Federal contingents.

Garibaldi has arrived at Genoa.

London 15th June.—Change of Italian Ministry Ricosoli. President of the Council. Marmora accompanies the King.

Prussia seceded from Confederation. Garibaldi is in Coen. (?)

London, 18th June.—The Saxon and Hanoverian troops have effected a junction with the Austrian Army. Garibaldi has arrived at Como.

London 18th June:—Prussians occupy Hanover, Dresden, Hanoverians, Saxons joined Austrians.(?) King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria have issued manifestoes justifying conduct.

Prussia and Italy have formally declared war against Austria. Communication with the seat of war interrupted. An engagement before Frankfort took place between the Austrians and Prussians; advantage gained by the latter. The 4th Darmstadt Regiment was nearly annihilated by the Prussians.

London, June 19th:—Hanover, Prussia and Italy have declared War. Hostilities have commenced in Germany.

London June 20th:—Prussians occupied Hesse Cassel.

London June 21st.—Sixty thousand (German) Federal Troops are concentrated at Frankfort. King of Italy left for Camp at Carignan.

London, 21st June.—The Prussians are raising earthworks before Dresden. Postal traffic stopped between Italy and Venetia.

London, 22nd June.—Austrians entered Silesia. Prussians surrounding Hanoverian Army. Prussians occupy whole of Saxony.

London, 25th June.—Great Battle yesterday before Verona. Italians defeated—heavy loss. Prussians entered Bohemia.

London, 25th June.—The Italians having crossed the Mincio, a great battle was fought yesterday before Verona. Italians were repulsed with heavy loss.

London, June 26th.—Battle in Bohemia near Neustadt—Artillery and Cavalry engaged; at six evening Prussians were in full retreat.

London, June 26th.—Italians recrossed Mincio and Po., after battle of Verona.

London, 27th June.—Accounts concerning Hanoverians conflicting.

London, 29th June.—Italians abandoned positions on Po—concentrating troops. Undecisive engagement between Hanoverians and Prussians. Further fighting between Prussians and Austrians.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London, 14th June.—The Emperor Maximilian threatens to abdicate the throne of Mexico.

London, 12th June.—Princess Mary of Cambridge married Prince Teck at Kent. [?Kew.]

London, 13th June.—From America we learn that two bodies of armed Fenians have crossed the Niagara and captured Fort Grie, engaging Canadian Volunteers. Two regiments of Regulars moving against the Fenians whose retreat has been cut off.

London, 14th June.—Johnson has issued a proclamation against the Fenians. The Federal authorities have arrested Roberts, Sweeney, and four hundred raiders.

London, June 15th:—Fenians defeated in America by Canadian troops. Roberts and Sweeney arrested. Canadian troops moving to frontier.

London, 26th June.—Military revolt in Madrid promptly suppressed.

COMMERCIAL.

London, 12th June.—Mercantile Bank £32 per share. Oriental Bank £35½ per share. The Universal Banking Corporation has suspended.

Manchester firm—Shirting 12s. Twist 20d.

London, 13th June.—Cotton very firm, Cocoanut oil £44 15s, Coffee, Plantation middling, 73s to 79s, good native 58s. 9d. Silver sixty-two pence.

London, 14th June.—The Bank returns show a large increase in reserve notes and bullion.

London, 17th June.—Cotton quiet, drooping. Total Cotton lost, 650,000 bales. Government has notified that advances on Government securities in India should be repayable there. (?)

Stock of Cotton, one million forty thousand bales. Manchester market drooping—Madras Cotton 9¼d.

London, 19th June.—Cotton depressed. Manchester market drooping.

London, 20th June.—Cotton quiet Sales 8,000 bales. Dhollera 1½d. General financial position extremely critical.

London, 21st June.—Fair Dhollera 8½d. Market dull, heavy, no demand, in favor of sellers. Sales 8,000 bales Bengal Cotton, old 5½d., new 6¼d. Discount 10 per cent. The Shareholders of the Consolidated Bank have resolved to raise an additional capital. The Bank resumes operations on the 5th June.

London, 22nd June.—Cotton firmer. Manchester very dull. Plantation and Native Coffee declined three shillings. Cocoanut Oil £44 10s.

Fair Dhollera 8½d. Cotton more marketable; ⅛d. in favor of sellers. Bengal Cotton 5¾d. Fair Western unchanged, nothing doing. Imports 5,000 bales. Stock, 104,000 bales. Manchester, more cheerful little doing 7lb Shirtings 10s. 9d. No. 40 Mule Twist 1s. 4½d. Indian Securities, Four per cent, 83. Bar Silver 62d. to 62⅛d. Exchange 1s. 11d. nominal. Slight improvement in funds.

London, 23rd June.—Cotton active and advancing. Agra Bank agreed to voluntary liquidation—Assets nine; Liabilities eight—losses one million.

London, 25th June.—Cotton firm and advancing.

London, 25th June.—Cotton firm; advancing.

London, 28th June.—Cotton quiet. Plantation Coffee, middling, 71s. to 74s. 6d. Native, 55s 6d. to 56s.

Bombay, 21st June.—Bank of Bombay shares (Rs. 1,000 paid up) 43 per cent discount. Asiatic Bank shares (Rs. 100 paid up) Rs. 25 each. Financial Association of Indian and China shares (Rs. 100 paid up) Rs. 13 each. Great distrust prevailing.

Bombay, 22nd June.—Bank of Bombay 31 per cent. discount. Elphinstone's 545. Asiatic Bank shares 60. Back Bays 1,700, Considerable business done.

Bombay, 27th June.—5½ per cent. Government Paper 105—4 per cent 89¾. Money Market distrust continues. Bank bills 2s 0⅝d. Documents 2s. 1⅛d. to 2s. 1⅜d. Credits 2s 0⅞d. Fair Dhollera 285 Rs. per candy. Freights 7s 6d. 7 lb. Shirtings Rs. 7-2 per piece, firm, but quiet. No. 40 Yarn, 17½ annas per lb. Bombay Bank Shares 26 per cent discount. Asiatics old 35——new 14 per share. Central Bank 24. Orientals 5 premium, firm. Much enquiry at the Bombay Bank.

The Spanish fleet consisting of six vessels under Admiral Nunez, have been repulsed at Callao. The Admiral himself is reported wounded in eight places.

The Peruvians lost 60 killed and 170 wounded. Nothing is known of the loss of the Spaniards, but it is thought to be very heavy, the ships being perfectly riddled with shot.

The following telegram is later than those published in the Straits Times and has been kindly sent us from the office of a contemporary.

29th June.

7 lb. 12.3.
40s., Yarn 1.8.
Discount 10 per cent.
Italians abandoned possession on the Po.
Prussians beaten Austrians in Bohemia.
Hanoverians surrendered to Prussia.

2nd July.

8¼ lb. 14s.
14s. Yarn 1.8.

From our PARIS Correspondent.

Paris, 10*th June*, 1866.

For the last month we have been living between hope and fear. England, France, and Russia, most desirous that peace in Europe should be maintained after much deliberation came to an agreement to invite the would be belligerent powers, Austria, Prussian, and Italy to send plenipotentiaries to debate the different points at issue; the questions to be debated were the the Venetian—the Elbe Duchies difference and the German Federal reform. Even the German Bund represented at Frankfort on the Main was invited to send representatives.

Prussia and Italy returned a favourable answer but Austria and the Bund accepted with reserves, the former stating that there was no Venetian question, and the latter informing the neutral powers that it could not think of allowing any foreign power to meddle in its home matters. You see therefore, that the conditions laid down by Austria and the Bund, as the preliminaries of a Conference to be held. The French government a few days ago communicated with the Cabinets of St. James and St. Petersburg informing them that from the answer of Austria especially every chance of a Conference for the amicable settlement of the Prusso, Austro, Italian question had passed away never to return.

Austria has gone a step further, she has broken the treaty of Gastein, whereby the two powers made a temporary division of the two Duchies Schleswig Holstein, and now hands over the question of the Duchies to the Decision of the Diet. What the consequences of this step will be are very evident. Bismark has already ordered the Prussian troops to enter Holstein and a conflict between Austrian and Prussian troops seems to be imminent. Indeed the outbreak of hostilities cannot now long be delayed, unless some of the parties, who may not be quite prepared, should have recourse to any fresh modes of staving it off a little longer for the purpose of gaining time so as far as the Congress is concerned we must say *requiescat in pace*; however, our troubles do not end here, the spirit of war seems to be hovering everywhere over Europe. Turkey will not recognise the new Hospodar of Moldo Wallachia; it threatens to send troops to Bucharest to drive away Prince Charles Hohenzollern and has already occupied several other provinces inhabited by Christian populations, which seem very disposed to throw off the yoke of the Sublime Porte. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has sent an envoy to the Sultan, informing him that he will in every way keep within the terms of the treaties.

At the beginning of the month there was an evident desire in Prussia to keep the peace at all hazards, but the late conduct of Austria has roused the Germans of the north.

The enthusiasm in Italy has in no way abated. Garibaldi instead of having twenty thousand volunteers, has more than sixty at his disposal; his son, Menotti will also take the field.

King Victor Emmanuel is very active; latest accounts state that his Majesty looks very care worn. He knows too well what will be the fate of Italy, should the Kaiserlicha be successful, and he does not known if he can rely upon Napoleon III. We hear that the Ex-King of Naples, is again stirring, and the Brigands are getting bold as so many troops have been obliged to be sent to the North. You see Mr Editor that the position of our old Europe is not almost enviable one; at home things look anything but refreshing.

According to last dispatches receiving in Paris yesterday evening (June 8) there is nothing of great importance to note respecting the state of the Union of North America. We learn however that Mr Seward and all the members of the Cabinet agree in approving the line of conduct pursued by Johnson.

Admiral Nunez who so cruelly bombarded Valparaiso appeared before Callao in Peru on the 2d of May, with the intention of inflicting punishment on the Peruvians similar to that inflicted on the Chilians; however, he reckoned without his host, as after a few hours engagement he was obliged to retreat with a damaged head and a damaged fleet: as two of his vessels were sadly battered about by Whitworth cannons, with which the forts of Callao were well provided—the Peruvians lost more than sixty men including the minister of war Galvez.

Nothing more has been heard of the Spanish fleet, it is reported that the Peruvians and the Chilians intend attacking Cuba.

The Imperial Government has just taken advantage of the confusion now caused by the complication in Germany (public attention being turned to the conflict between Prussia, Austria, and Italy) to pass the *loi des suspects* or law enabling the government to arrest any person or persons suspected of conspiring against it; those who brought forward this bill assert that it will in no way be applicable to the press, but what guarantee have we that this odious measure will not be put in force against our public writers should they ever happen to pen articles more or less unpleasant for the reigning power. According to this law French subjects will be rendered liable to be punished on their return to France for language (considered seditious) held on foreign soil; the bill was opposed by the whole of the opposition members. Picard the deputy most justly remarked that it was neither more nor less than *Une loi de sureté generale a l'exterieure* (a law of safety abroad), the French political writers occupation is gone, no one will dare put his name to political articles, nor send any political correspondence abroad as our post-office officials are allowed to open letters of persons suspected of being in correspondence with foreign journals which are most read in Paris; the penny press alone will remain unharmed as it never touches on political matters. *Le petit journal L'Envenement* and the *Saleil* may go their way rejoicing. The correspondence sent to Germany and Italy by our larger papers is sifted by the newspaper censor, and any matter considered political is cut out with unsparing hand. We shall soon be in the dark in France respecting what is going on in Europe for the government will know how to put its light under a bushel.

The persecutions of the press continued unabated in our country; not a day passess without either one of our Paris or provincial papers being warned or suspended; however, government has it all its own way, for the French people seem to be in a lethargic state.

You no doubt remember that some of the Paris students were last year condemned to several months imprisonment for having used seditious language at the Congress of Liege; they were sent to the prison of St. Pelagie where they are now undergoing punishment. One of them a Mons Jailard has been locked up with soldiers placed in confinement for unruly conduct and obliged to rivet nails. Thus it is that our government acts towards those who offend it.

Our Senate and legislative body may be looked upon as a collection of puppets only dancing when the strings are drawn. The members of the opposition alone show fight, and when they open their mouths it is to ask the government about its misdeeds. Jules Favre the other day treated us to one of his admirable speeches; even the ministerial benches could no refrain from applauding.

I last winter told you of the great discontent caused in Paris by the intention of the municipality of the capital to deprive us of our beautiful gardens of the Luxembourg. Students, old men and hundreds of others sent in a petition to the Emperor praying him to put his veto on the measure; the consequence has been that His Majesty has decided that for the present nothing shall be done to in any way to spoil one of the greatest ornaments of the capital.

It has been remarked that it is now by no means rare to see at the Imperial table of the Tuileries high provincial functionaries, such as prefects, presidents of Courts of law, procureurs general D. C. this is a custom recently inaugurated by their Majesties who desire to know individually as much as possible all the high officials of the departments. Thus as soon as one of them arrives in Paris, as he generally goes at once and leaves his card with his Minister, notice is immediately given to the Emperor, who soon invites the personage to dine at the Tuileries. At the table the latter is usually placed by the side of the Empress, and presented to the prince Imperial, who, par paranthese, since the return from Compiegne, has always dined with their Majesties. The Emperor converses freely with the guest relative to his province and listens with interest to all details concerning it.

The railway round Paris, having a total length of 25 miles, is now completed by the termination of the portion between Grenelles and Antenil; remarkable views of the capital are obtained from the immense viaducts at Pont du Jour an Sevres. The portion of the line from Batignolles to Bercy has long been opened to traffic.

Advices from the Lat-et-Garonne state that the caterpillars have very seriously damaged the plum crop in that department.

The twentieth volume of the correspondence of Napoleon I, magnificently bound and marked with the Imperial arms, was presented on the 4th instant to the Emperor.

This is as you know what we here call *la mort saison*, and the poor chronicler in Paris has much to do to gather a few scraps wherewith to make his correspondence for abroad worth reading; all the world and his wife will shortly be off to the country, and in a fortnight or so "Paris will be out of town," the shoals of strangers, the birds of passage coming from Naples, Rome, Florence, Nice, Cannes and Hyeres, and who sojourn for a few days on their way home to see what "we" of the civilized world are doing and what we "are wearing" have almost all left us. We shall soon be deprived of the *Salon des Beaux Arts* or exhibition of paintings by living artists French and others in the *Palais de L'Industrie*. In the Champs-Elysees, our artists have just given us another proof of the vanity of the race; the government every year grants a medal called *la medaille d'honneur* for the best picture in the exhibition, and the same to be given by vote by those artists who have already received some kind of recompense and who exhibit. Very few unfortunately responded to the call on the day appointed for the election or "rather selection" this shows that two of a trade never agree and very few artists can be brought to crown any body but himself, the consequence has been that the medal will for the present remain in the hands of the government, as no artist has been found worthy of it, or rather because every artist would wish to see himself the possessor of it, and would not like to give it to another.

As for theatricals they are now a dead letter, as none like to be "cabin'd, cribb'd, confined" in a ho theatre. Of course now a days nobody cares for the classic and at the performance given a few days ago at the theatre Francais in commemoration of the birthday of the great Corneille, the players wasted their sweetness on the desert air and performed to "empty benches."

"Oh! what a falling off was there."

Oh Talma, Le Kain and Mars, what would you say were you to see what attracts the French public of the present day.

Whilst our theatres where tragedy and comedy of a higher school are performed have been almost entirely neglected by the public, our minor theatres, where spectacle and senseless extravaganza draw crowded houses.

Batty the lion tamer who is still a greater lion than any of his own is running a successful career at the Cirque Napoleon; a few days ago, one of his tigers bit a great piece out of his shoulder, which entirely disabled him for a few days and prevented his appearing before the public.

Cindrella a grand spectacle has now replaced *La Lanterne Magique* at the *Chatelet* and will no doubt run all through the summer.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

Before J. C. Whyte, Esq., Acting Judge.

F. dos Remedios *v.* The Agra Bank, $130.

His Honor gave Judgment as follows;—

"In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of $130 being the amount due on four Bank Notes made by the Agra and Masterman's Bank payable here, but which he alleges, he was unable to get cashed in consequence of the Bank having closed."

"After a careful consideration of the case, I have come to the conclusion that the Plaintiff is entitled to a Decree for the amount claimed."

"On the part of the defendants an attempt was made to show that they were not liable to the plaintiff, but, Bank Notes are, to all intents and purposes, money, and the holder of such notes is the person who, as a rule is entitled to be paid the amount represented by them, although he may in some peculiar cases have an action also against the party from whom he received those notes."

"In this case the Bank is clearly liable to the plaintiff. It is, however, contended that the Bank had suspended payment and by so doing had committed on act of Bankruptcy, and therefore that the plaintiff must come in with the other creditors of the defendants, and prove his debt in the ordinary way."

"It is, however, by no means clear that under our local law of Bankruptcy as regulated by Ordinance No. 5 of 1864, an Incorporated Company can become Bankrupt, and were it perfectly settled that it could, still, I do not see how the manager of a Branch Bank, can by any act of his, render the Company, of which he is merely the agent, Bankrupt.

"Mr Barnard on behalf of the defendants proposed to give in evidence a Telegram which Mr Anderson had received announcing that the Head Bank in London had suspended payment. That, however, I refused to receive on two grounds; in the first place, because, I know of no case in

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which such evidence has been allowed, and in the second place the Telegram did not purport to come direct from the Agra Bank in London, but from a firm in Galle. However, even of I had admitted it I do not see in what respect my decision would have been different. The fact that the Agra and Mesterman's Bank has suspended payment is not likely to be now disputed, and it will of course be soon wound up under the provisions of the Companies act (25 and 26 Victoria, Ch. 89). It does not, however, necessarily follow that it will be wound up in Bankruptcy, and in any case the English acts do not extend here."

"The law affecting branches here of Companies Incorporated at home is in a complicated and unsatisfactory state, and demands grave consideration.

There is one provision especially, of the companies act which for the security of residents here and in other Colonies should be rendered general, and that is sect. 182 by which Banking companies issuing notes in the United Kingdom are subject to unlimited liability in respect of such issue. I think such unlimited liability should extend to every place where notes are issued, and then, cases like the present one, would not be brought before the Court.

"I give the plaintiff a Decree for $130 and costs."

Mr Barnard applied to appeal

His Honor granted leave.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

PER STEAMER "GANGES."

From the N. C. Daily News.

We regret to learn that the *Antelope* got ashore on Friday in the seventh section of the river. She floated again with the returning tide, but had to incur the additional expense of a tug to take her down the river, turn her, and bring her back to her anchorage. Yesterday the *Batuvia* grounded on the same spot. The river would appear to be shoaling at this point and, if so, it is desirable that some information on the subject should be given.

NINGPO.

The latest phase of the Chinhai riot, we hear, is a demand by the Taotai that one man out of every fishing boat concerned in the disturbance shall be given up to be beheaded. Whether or not this demand will be submitted to, appears problematical, as the Foochow men seem well able to protect themselves. The punishment appears rather severe, even in a Chinese point of view, for attempting to resist a too heavys queeze.

CHEFOO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Most painful news has just been received from the Kingdom of Corea. On the 7th instant, a Corean junk with the French tricolor at one of the mast heads, was observed entering the harbour. It brought the Reverend Abbe Ridel, Catholic Missionary, and eleven Corean Christians, who have fled from that country on account of the persecution now raging there by order of the father of the King, against the Christian churches. Mr Ridel reports that in the month of February last, the King received intelligence that the Russians had crossed his frontier, and that they were holding intercourse with his subjects. At the same time the Corean embassy in China informed their sovereign that the Chinese had murdered two Catholic missionaries, and that it would be well to imitate this example. Upon this, a general order was issued to apprehend all the Catholic Missionaries (there being no other Missionaries) and to exterminate the Christains. Two French bishops and seven priests were arrested, and after having been cruelly tortured were beheaded. As a special favor a request by some of the missionaries to be executed on Good Friday, was acceded to. Only three Catholic priests remained, and they managed to hide themselves in the mountains. They determined that one of their number should endeavour to reach the coast, and come to this port for the purpose of asking the protection of the French Government for those who remained. Mr Ridel was selected by his confreres for the task, and it was only in obedience to the united judgement of his brother priests, that be parted from them, and came on his present errand. He describes the devastation committed on the Christian church of the Corea as appalling. One town, nearly all Christians, were ordered to renounce the faith. Many were martyred; others fled, and the greatest consternation prevails. The Pagan population are averse to the persecution, but they are too weak to resist. There were at the beginning of this year about fifty thousand Catholic Christians in the kingdom of Corea. The two priests who survive, if they can escape the researches of the King's soldiers will try to keep alive the faith until fresh missionaries arrive; but they have lost everything. The library which existed in the capital city containing many Corean books and especially two dictionaries of the Corean language, compiled by the French missionaries with the labour of twenty-five years continual application, together with the printing establishment and material for publishing books in the Corean language, have all been destroyed. The loss to the science of languages incurred by the destruction of the above named dictionaries is, it is feared, irreparable. All the sacred vessels for celebrating the holy sacrifice of the mass have been destroyed by the King's orders, and the Christian church in the Corea is threatened with destruction. At the time Mr Ridel left, the persecution had momentarily ceased, as the King found that it interfered with the harvest of the crops; but orders have been given to resume the work of extirpating the Christians in the approaching autumn.

Mr Ridel left this by the *Nanzing* for Tientsin, in order to see the French Admiral, who is there at present, and it is expected that a French vessel of war will be sent to the Corea to demand reparation. The feeling in France when this sad new arrives there, will be so strong that the French government will hardly be able to decline assuming the responsibility of taking measures to prevent the recurrence of such cruelties. Such a wholesale massacre of French clergy by a Pagan monarch, without provocation on their part, will excite the strongest indignation not only in France, but wherever belief in Christianity exists.

The Corean government is in a wretched state; the widow of the late king has adopted a youth for the sovereign, and it is the father of this youth who is the author of all these cruelties. The Corea is completely undefended. A gun-boat could make its way to the capital without any fear of resistance. The Corean army is a rabble unprovided with artillery or even muskets, and a very slight demonstration would suffice to induce submission. Mr Ridel will most probably go to Pekin, and it is to be hoped that the British minister will not lose such an opportunity as this to ask, in conjunction with the French minister, for the opening of the Corea to European intercourse. This will be the surest way to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable events. The Corean junk remains here during the journey of Mr Ridel to Tientsin and Pekin, and is an object of great curiosity on the part of the inhabitants of this port.

TELEGRAMS have been received via Kiachta to the 17th July, five days later than those brought by the mail, to the following effect:—

European Silk Crop expected to be double of last year. Silk declined 25 per cent. Politics no better.

NINGPO.

THE riot at Chinhai appears becoming more serious. Some 250 or 300 fishing boats, said to have assembled, had almost blockaded the port. Various free fights have occurred between the opposing parties, in which success has been nearly equally balanced in the sense that defeats and victories have alternated. The origin of the disturbance appears to be an undue squeeze levied by the mandarins, which the fishermen resent.

The *City of Nantes*, we learn, narrowly escaped a collision off the light ship with some steamer passing out. The *Nanzing* reports having lost a Chinese passenger shortly after leaving Chefoo; a lunatic, who contrived to escape from restraint, rushed on deck and threw himself overboard.

FOOCHOW.

Our correspondent mentions the contemplated establishment of a Chinese hospital at this port, on a similar basis to that in operation at Shanghai. Several merchants have contributed liberally towards it, and professional assistance had been promised. The steam tug *Gorilla* is about to be sold to the Chinese for, it is reported, $10,000, but there is a hitch in the transaction, in consequence of some formality having been neglected. A notification regarding infanticide, of which we append a translation, has been issued by the police authorities.

THE *Japan Herald* asserts that Choshiu and his son have at length yielded to the authority of the Tycoon, when they found the latter determined to insist on the terms he had offered Sir Harry Parkes had left for Nagasaki in H.M. *Argus*, and was likely to be absent a month. Dissatisfaction is expressed with the valuation placed on several important articles in the new convention recently concluded; and a protest is contemplated A meeting of daimios is to be called at Kioto, for the purpose of laying before them the provisions entered into with foreigners for the opening of Hiogo. The Italian frigate *Magenta* has arrived at Yokohama.

THE interval since the departure of the P. & O. Steamer "*Nepaul*" with the European Mail, on the 28th June, has been rendered of interest principally by the New Tariff coming into active operation. It was only signed on Monday, 25th June, published on the 27th, and was in force on the 1st July.

We are glad to hear that the Japanese have found two most intelligent foreign gentlemen, one an Englishman the other an American, to assist them in carrying out the Bonded Warehouse regulations—Mr Benjamin Seare and Mr T. Hogg. In this selection they have, we are given to understand, been guided by their own judgment, and not by ministerial nomination. There is a talk of a third gentleman of another nationality being engaged, but, as yet, this is not settled.

We have authority to state that one of the Governors for Foreign affairs, who was in Yokohama on Monday week, declared that he saw Kubota Sentaro, the General lately commanding the Japanese Garrison at Kanogawa, in perfect health and spirits;—and that so far from being insane, as reported, he has an appointment as Superintendent of munitions of War in Yeddo and has not lost rank by the change—although the pay is not equal to that of his former post. There is no truth in the statement originating in the same source.—that open hostilities have commenced between Choshiu, Satsuma and the Tycoon. There is still a hope that blows may be avoided. The "first blood drawn"—was simply an affair, in which those engaged were Ronins—partisans of Choshiu—but not acting as his soldiers or under his orders.

(There is no truth in the statement made in the same quarter that the *Japan Herald* publishes all Official Notifications "gratis.")

On Tuesday last we heard that the news respecting Choshiu was not confirmed. We have now the satisfaction to inform our readers that it was yesterday fully supported—and official communications were made by the Gorogio that, when Choshiu saw the Tycoon putting his army in motion, determined to hold Choshiu to the acceptance of the terms proposed to him or to fight—he sent a minister with submission. He, and his son, therefore, now go into retirement—and his successor will be appointed by the Mikado.

There is now to be called a meeting of the Daimios at Rioto, that the Governmenmay lay before them the agreement entered into with the Foreign representatives respecting the opening of Hiogo;—and those who object will be called upon to give their views in writing, that it may be clearly displayed to the Mikado on the one side, and to the foreigners on the other side, who their friends really are. This meeting need not delay the return of the Tycoon to Yeddo, as members of his Gorogio can act as well as himself.

We hear that the Belgian Treaty will be concluded in a few days. An Italian frigate—the *Magenta* arrived in harbour last Sunday, the Captain of which is accredited with powers from King Victor Emanuel to enter into treaty with Japan.

RICE RIOT.

AT Sinagawa, the rowdy suburb of Yeddo—there has been a serious rice-riot. Three hundred men, not Ronins, commonly so called—armed with staves, axes and such like weapons, entered the place and broke into no less than 41 ricestores—The police and soldiery captured about 50 of the rioters. and it is expected that through them, all may be discovered. Rice has fallen 2 Boos per picul in Yeddo within the past day or two, and the people talk very hopefully of the effects of the cessation of the Choshiu rebellion.

MR TIZARD, Master, R.N., and Chief Assistant Surveyor of H.M.S. *Rifleman*, having, under the orders of Commodore O. A. Jones, proceeded to Swatow for the purpose of searching for certain rocks in the neighbourhood of that port, the result is hereby made known for general information.

JNO. WM. REED,
Master Commanding H.M.S. Rifleman, and in charge of China Sea Survey.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1866.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE,
CHINA.
EAST COAST, SHEET 3 AND NAMOA ISLAND.
VARIATION 0° 0′.

LAMOCK ISLANDS.—The two small islands north-eastward of the East Lamock island are, with reference to East Lamock island, incorrectly laid down on the chart; they should be farther to the south-eastward. Assuming East Lamock island to be correctly laid down; from its south-east point the North Rock bears N. 38° E., instead of N. 22° E., and the island between North Rock and East Lamock island bears from the south-east point of East Lamock island N. 29° E instead of N. 15° E., as shewn on the chart (*See* Admiralty Chart, Namoa island No. 1,957). The distances shewn in the chart are correct. The south-east extremity of East Lamock island is in line with the south-east extremity of North Rock on the bearing S. 42° W. instead of S. 25° W.

From the north-east point of North Rock the observed true bearing of Dome island was found to be N. 67 50′ W., agreeing with the chart.

THE TIMES ROCK, situated to the north-eastward of the Lamock Islands, originally reported by Mr ANDERSON of the schooner *Times* (*vide* China Pilot, p. 104), and on which several vessels have recently struck, is a dangerous coral pinnacle with only 9 feet over it at low water. From it the North Rock of the Lamock Islands bears S. 37° W., distant a little over a mile, and Dome Island N. 73½ W., distant 12 miles. When on the Rock the east bluff of East Lamock Island is just seen open westward of the western apex of North Rock, the extremes of the islands subtending an angle of 13° 11′.

The High Lamock, open north-westward of East Lamock clears the rock to the north-westward, and open south-eastward of it, clears the rock to the south-eastward.

To avoid this danger the angle subtended by the Lamack Islands should not be greater than 10′, when the High Lamock is shut in.

The *Times*, and other vessels, placed this rock farther from the islands, but on nearly the same bearing as given above. The distance, which with them must have been mere guess work, was carefully measured from the gun boat *Drake* whilst at anchor on the rock. Its position as marked on the Admiralty, Chart from the authority of Mr ANDERSON was sounded over, but no danger could be discovered, and the fishermen, who were offered a reward to point out any other rocks, assert that none other exist in that vicinity.

THE MACKINNON ROCK, in the channel between Namoa and the Lamock Islands, on which the *Ellen Rodger*, struck in 1862, is a dangerous coral pinnacle with only 5 feet on it at low water. From it the north-west point of Plat Island bears 6,° W., distant three quarters of a mile, the east extremity of Oeste Rock S. 14° E. 1¼ miles, the apex of Ruff Rock S 50° E., 2 miles, and the apex of Dome island N. 65° E., 2½ miles.

Mr. Boxer, master in command of H.M. S. *Hesper*, reported another rock in this channel a little to the eastward of the Makinnon Rock. This danger was searched for in the *Drake*, without success and the fishermen most positively asserted that no other rock than the Makinnon exists in the Channel. We are therefore of opinion that Mr. Boxer, must have seen the Makinnon rock, the difference in position may be ascribed to the fact of the *Hesper* being an iron vessel, and in consequence, the bearings taken from her compasses cannot be implicity relied on.

To avoid this danger vessels entering the channel from the westward should not bring Plat Island to the westward of S.W by S. whilst Dome island is northward of an E. by N. bearing; when Oeste rock bears S. by W. they are to the eastward of the Mackinnon rock and can haul to the southward.

Entering the channel from the eastward after passing Dome Island, steer to the northward until it bears E. by N., keeping it on that bearing until Plat Island bears S.W. by S.

T. H TIZARD,
Master R.N., and Chief Assistant Surveyor H.M.S. Rifleman.

THE CHINA TRADE REPORTS
FOR 1865.
V.

THE Foochow report is quite exhaustive in its details and gives a considerable amount of very interesting and valuable information. We shall extract only the main results shown, however, as we fear that our observations have already been extended to a nearly sufficient length.

The value of Imports at Foochow during the several periods embraced in the report is as follows. In 1861 (*July to December*), Foreign manufactures imported were estimated at $365.319; in 1862, they rose to $691,168; in 1863, they further increased to $922.924; and in 1864, had reached the sum of $1,011.833, which fell in the subsequent year to $724.177. while 1864 appears to have been the most prosperous year for the Foreign manufactures. 1862 shows the largest imports of Opium and metals, the figures being as follows; Opium in 1861 was valued at $2,309,740; in 1862, at $5,789.391; in 1863, at $5,054,824; in 1864, at $4,347,338; and in 1865, at $3,312,364. Metals in 1861 were estimated at $283,229; in 1862, $430,902; in 1863, at $397,221; in 1864, at $262,975; and 1865, at $305,397. It will thus be seen that the value of Imports at Foochow has gradually declined since 1862. It is gratifying, however, to note that during the past year an improvement, to the extent of $530,585 has taken place in that branch of the Import trade which is carried on by natives in goods of Chinese origin; and that the direct trade with Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Tientsin and Newchwang has increased greatly during the same period. With regard to Export we find a satisfactory increase in tea which is the most saleable produce of Foochow, and that the native Producr shipped thence to Chinese Ports shows an enhanced value in 1865, as compared with 1864, of $512,273. The amount of Duties collected in Foochow since the opening of the foreign Customs shows largely in favor of British shipping, American and "Sundry" having fallen off every year since 1862, since when the total sum received has also decreased, although under the British flag, 1863 had an advantage over the previous year to the extent of $155,774; and 1865 advanced on 1864 $66,899; 1864, however, had declined from 1863, $25,780.

Amoy shows an increase in imports during 1865 of $3,555,091; and a decrease in exports of $1,074,453. Re-exports advanced over 1864 to the extent o $450,759; and the amount of duties collected fell off $2,931. In Shipping and Tonnage there has been a very large increase. In 1864, 661 vessels, registering 210,539 tons, entered the port, whilst in 1865 there were no less than 802 vessels, registering 276,319 tons, being an augmentation of 141 vessels, and 66,280 tons.

From the port of Takow, Formosa, the information is somewhat meagre, owing to the officer in charge of Customs there having been only a short time at his post. It is worthy of note, however, that notwithstanding the return for 1864 comprises a period of 14 months and those for 1865 a period of 12 months only, a considerable increase in Import and Export is shown, and the number of vessels, both entering and clearing, together with the amount of tonnage under each definition has advanced in a highly satisfactory inanner.

At Swatow it appears thot the Imports of 1866 have exceeded those of 1864, to the amount of $2,314,191; but there has been a decline in the Exports; and lastly, Canton shows a total increase in the foreign trade ofthe port for 1865 of $7,352,000; being $2,957,000 on Imports and $4,395,000 on Exports. The increase in Tonnage dues and duties for the same period appears to have been Tls. 116.000, divided as follows:—Import duty Tls. 26,300; Export duty Tls. 87,700; and Tonnage dues Tls. 2,300. The number of vessels and tons has also advanced. The total entered in 1864 was, vessels 847, tons 352,749; and in 1865, vessels 893, tons 435,094. The total cleared in 1864, vessels 855, tons 354,198; and in 1865, vessels 886, tons 432,972.

We can now turn our attention to the Analysis of Chinese Commerce during the year 1865, and we are glad to find that the total amount of the trade of China is considerably above that of the previous year 1864; the estimated value of the increase being no less than Tls. 27,933,730. At Shanghai there has been a decrease in total value to the amount of Tls. 12,504,907; and at Ningpo, to the amount of Tls. 2,718,355; but at each of the other Ports a satisfactory augmentation is observable, reaching in the aggregate Tls. 43,156,992. The forgoing figures show the results of the whole Import and Export trade, and the amount of the imported and exported treasure, less re-exports.

The total estimated value of foreign Imports and Native Coast trade Imports, during 1864, amounted to Tls. 142,969,347; and in 1865, to Tls. 169,950,334; being an increase of the latter, over the former year, of Tls. 26,980,987.

The total estimated value of Native Produce exported to foreign Countries and Coast trade Imports, during 1864 (inclusve of treasure), amounted to Tls. 121,537,327; and in 1865, to Tls. 133,217.547; being an increase of the latter over the former, of Tls. 11,680,220.

(*To be continued.*)

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels at	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Departures	Cargo	Consignees or Agents.
July	**H.kong.**							
19	T. E. Boyd	B. bk.	300	Young	Newcastle	June 26	Coals	Russell and Co
20	Yesso	B. str.	732	Wilson	Fuhchau, &c.	July 17	General	P. and O. S. N. Co
20	Fee-loong	B. str.	268	Toppin	Fuhchau, &c.	July 17	General	Douglas Lapraik & Co
20	Ephrem	Fr.bk.	389	Boucand	Saigon	July 11	General	Landstein and Co
21	Ganges	B. str.	1200	Bernard	Shanghae	July 17	Sundries	P. and O. S. N. Co
21	Orissa	B. str.	1116	Curling	Bombay, &c.	June 30	*Mails*	P. and O. S. N. Co
22	Adelia Carleton	Am.bk	593	Taypeyk	Liverpool	Mar. 17	Coals	P. and O. Co
22	Vier Gezusters	Du. sh	735	Otto	Sourabaya	July 1	Rice	Siemssen and Co
24	Labourdonnais	Fr.str.	944	Pelissot	Shanghae	July 20	*Mails*	Messageries Imperiales
24	China	Hm str	700	Muller	Shanghae	July 19	General	Siemssen and Co
24	Formosa	B. str.	751	Tomlin	Fuhchau, &c.	July 20	Sundries	P. and O. S. N. Co
25	Undine	B. str.	386	Ashton	Fuhchau, &c.	July 22	Sundries	Douglas Lapraik & Co
25	Suwonoda	A. str	1802	Jayne	Shanghae	July 22	General	Aug. Heard and Co
26	Circe	Sp. str	700	Calvo	Manila	July 23	Sundries	Spanish Consul

PASSENGERS.

Per *Feeloong.*—Captains Macfarlane and Wilson, 3 European deck and 33 Chinese.

Per *Yesso.*—Messrs Lee Foster, Tezarden, 130 Chinese, and the crew from the wreck of the Brit. ship "Mahe."

Per *Orissa.*—From Bombay for Hongkong, Mrs Fletcher, Messrs B. Ardasseer, Eazil, Husson, Cassèmally and servant. From Gibraltar, Mr J. G. del Valle. From Marseilles, Don Pratsey-marci, Mr A. Andre. From Southampton, Dr R. Graham, Mr F. Gregory. From Penang, Kho Sim Kong, Native servant ann 4 Chinamen. From Southampton for Shanghae, Mr. S. Walker. From Marseilles, Messrs Sharer, Conolly, Kemptner and servant. From Galle, Mr and Mrs Ross, infant and native female servant. From Southampton for Yokokama, Miss M. Cook.

Per *Ganges.*—Dr Fowler, Messrs Cartwright, McClellan, Oonlis, Wharton, Kalefage and 60 Chinese.

Per *Formosa.*—Messrs Kinnear, Miller and Captain Gibb, and 130 Chinese.

Per *Labourdonnais.*—M. Duburgue, M. Pradier, M. Remi de Montiguy, M. Russet Olivier, M. Foegchi, Mr Mrs and Miss Dore, Mr Storks, Kurch, M. Francois, Chevalier, Jean Marie, M. Pierie, M. Carnge Mottrurin, M. Robert, M. Dragon, M. J. Sutherland, Madam Durand and child, M. Pellissot, M. Melizan, M. Beusard, M. Girandon, Jackson, Hartman, Langesirao.

Per *Undine.*—Captains Vincent, Bargen, Generith, Messrs Baptista, Eagre, 1 European deck and 30 Chinese.

Per *Suwonada.*—Father Cazenave, Messrs Lemby, Henkin, De Souza, White and child, 3 European deck and 38 Chinese.

Per *Circe.*—Messrs J. Barba, E. Pavia, O'Neale and Camachin.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel, from	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
July	**H.kong.**						
20	Marion	B. bk.	460	Laughton	Fuhchau	Sundries	R. S. Walker and Co
20	Edgar Ross	Am.bk	313	Binder	Singapore	,,	Siemssen and Co
20	Ana Maria	Da.bg.	345	Jurgensen	Tientsin	,,	B., Hubener and Co
21	Scawfell	B. sh.	825	Thomson	Fuhchau	,,	Birley and Co
21	Tie What	Si. bk.	654	Lewis	Chefoo	,,	Chinese
21	Themis	Bre.sr.	229	Bornemann	Newchwang	,,	E. Schelhass and Co
21	Visc. Canning	Si. str.	531	Shannon	Saigon	,,	Chinese
21	Arratoon Apcar	B. str.	935	Gardiner	S.apore, &c.	,,	Gibb, Livingston & Co
21	Reiver	B. str.	777	Bolton	Calcutta, &c.	,,	J., Matheson and Co
22	Singapore	B. str.	1200	Edmond	S.hae, &c.	*Mails*	P. & O. S. N. Co
22	Douglas	B. str.	615	Baker	Swatow, &c.	Sundries	Douglas Lapraik and Co
22	Varuna	A. str.	667	Whiting	Shanghae	,,	Russell and Co
22	Patino	Sp. str	800	Castro	Manila	,,	Spanish Consul
22	Migrator	B. bk.	354	Stephenson	Saigon	,,	D. Lapraik and Co
22	Punjaub	B. sh.	883	Shrewsbury	Manila	,,	Smith, Kennedy & Co
22	Narciss	Pr bg	189	Hellfritz	Tamsui	,,	Oxford and Co
22	Tek-Li	Hm.bk	320	Kier	Amoy	,,	Wm. Pustau and Co
22	Guillaume	Bel bg	311	Ketelsen	Newchwang	,,	Bur., Hubener and Co
22	Tey-long	Si. sh.	472	Demsky	Tientsin	,,	Chinese
22	Bosworth	B. sh.	611	Nicholl	S. Francisco	,,	Augustine Heard and Co
23	Wressel Castle	B. bk.	315	Hardy	Saigon	,,	Johnson and Co
24	Burlington	B. bk.	485	Hyde	Saigon	,,	Chinese
24	Gleam	B. bk.	291	Cameron	Saigon	,,	Adam Scott and Co
24	Yesso	B. str.	500	Cairns	East Coast	,,	P. & O. S. N. Co
24	Dumbarton	B. str.	989	Vincent	Shanghae	,,	Gibb, Livingston and Co
24	Alphee	Fr.str.	900	L'Escaille	Suez, &c.	*Mails*	Messageries Imperiales
25	Feeloong	B. str.	280	Toppin	East Coast	Sundries	Douglas Lapraik and Co
25	Bonaventure	B. bk.	289	Bevrieman	Singapore	,,	Kun-Mow-Hong
25	Bride	B. bk.	554	Gibson	Bombay	,,	Birley and Co
25	Hyacinth	B. bk.	324	McFarlane	Saigon	,,	Smith Kennedy and Co
25	Oriental	Fr.bk.	275	Dubois	Saigon	,,	Wm. Pustau and Co
July	**Fuhchau.**					Tea, lbs.	
6	Luchow	Ha. bg	252	Ulrich	Sydney	235,200	Aug. Heard and Co
8	Gazelle	B. bk.	242	Le Gros	Sydney	182 900	Siemssen and Co
9	Zingra	B. bk.	486	Petendrich	London	640,000	Russell and Co
11	Maitland	B. sh.	798	Coulson	London	1,069,000	Jar., Matheson and Co
18	Devana	B. sh	795	Thompson	London	1,039,900	John Silverlock and Co
18	Everest	B. sh.	571	Clarke	Liverpool	760,400	Dent and Co
20	Ellida	Sw.bk	175	Rundberg	Melbourne	256,300	Russell and Co

PASSENGERS.

Per *Alphee.*—For Saigon, Messrs E. Roccard, Duburguoi, Remi de Tradier, Mortigny, Russell, and 5 Chinese. For Singapore, Rev. P. Patrist. For Suez, Mr Foegchi. For Marseilles, Don F. Paula de Pavia y Pavia, Don J. Togores y Tabregas, Don M. de Doenas y Gomez, Don Tenorio, Don and Dona de Laca, son and daughter, Mr, Mrs and Miss Dore, Mrs Duramitt and infant, Messrs Storks, Kurch, Richard, Hardy, Tamdusse, Fani, Chevalier, Mangaries, Carnge, Robert, Dragon, Melizan, Pellissot, Sutherland and Beusard.

Shipping in China Waters.

FUHCHAU.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agent	Destination	Intended Despatch
Acmel	Prehn	Da.bg.	216		Order	Australia	
Albert Jurss	St.dtlaender	Mec.sr.	206	June 25	Siemssen and Co	Uncertain	
Albert Victor	Limmex	B bk.	383		Russell and Co	Uncertain	
Arthur	Crosby	Am.bk	261	June 13	Russell and Co	Tientsin	
Dewa Gungadhur	Stratton	B. sh.	594	June 11	Kinnear and Co	London.	
Ecliptic	Harvey	B. bk.	314		Order	Uncertain	
Euridice		B. bk.	431		Order	Repairing	
Eunice Nicholas	Barry	B. sh.	1067	July 17	Order	Shanghae	
Express	Krafft	Pr. bg.		June 23	Order	Uncertain	
F. Braginton	Turner	B. bk.	367	July 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Australia	
Falk	Lammermann	Da. sr.	132	June 6	Order	Uncertain	
Fontenaye	Thomson	B. sh.	634	July 3	Order	Uncertain	
Forest Belle	Bryant	Am bk	380	June 14	Russell and Co	Chefoo	
Frey	Hanson	Nor bk	160	July 19	Turner and Co	Austialia	
Gorilla	Mccall	Chi.str	200	June 1	Chinese Government	Uncertain	Tug
Havoc	Luard	H.B.M	232		British Government	Uncertain	
Hellna	Kundleen	Pr.bk.	301	July 16	Russell and Co	Chefoo	
Herald of Light	Hunter	B. bk.	265		Jar., Matheson and Co	Australia	
Island Queen	Shaw	B. str.	120	June 1	E. H. How and Co	Tug.	
Louisa	Hall	B. sh.	903		Dent and Co	Uncertain	
Maunlee Yuen		Chi.str		June 1	Chinese Government	Ningpo	
Miranda	Voller	Pr.bg.	260	June 14	Dent and Co	Australia	
Maury	Harms	Hm.bk	420		John Forster and Co	London	
Monarchy	Day	B. sh.	701	June 23		Australia	
Northfleet	Symington	B. sh.	876		Jar., Matheson and Co	London	
Naomi	Sayers	B. sh.	709	June 23	Rusden Phippe and Co	London	
Ornate	English	B sh	738	June 26	G., Livingston and Co	London	
Perpetua	Camman	Am.bk	278		Russell and Co	Uncertain	
Peru	Truelsen	Hm.bk	255	June 24	Gilman and Co	Australia	
Philomela	Archer	B. sh.	633	June 25	Turner and Co	London	
Prince Kung	Brown	B. str.	133	July 17	Kinnear and Co	Uncertain	
Princess of Wales	Baron	B. bk.	353	July 3	Order	Shanghae	
Scindia	Carr	B. sh.	894	June 14	Smith Kennedy and Co	Shanghae	
Trinculo	Patterson	B. bk.	310	July 3	Order	Australia	
Vindex	Caw	Chi sr	179	June 1	Chinese Government	Uncertain	
Woosung	Redston	B. str.	160	June 20	J. Forster and Co	Tug.	

WHAMPOA.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consigneesor Agent	Destination	Intended Despatch
Bencleuch	Thomson	B. bk.	377	July 24	Borneo Company		
Cristina	O. Ryan	B. sh.	877	June 30	J. M. del Rio	Point dock	*Repg.*
Der Sud	Malchow	Pr. sh	510		Wm. Pustau and Co	Singapore	*to dock*
Dunmail	Thompson	B. sh	771	July 11	G., Livingston and Co		
Esmeralda	Drewes	Hm.bk	253	July 19	Siemssen and Co	*in dock*	
Lin-tin		B. str.	134	July 23	Acheong	at Canton	
Mary Nicholson	Freebody	B. sh.	601		Gilman and Co		
Melbrek	McTaggart	B. bk.	670		Smith Kennedy and Co	London	
Nile	Johnson	B. sh	654	Jan. 25	Oxford and Co	*Laid up*	
Peiho	Heldt	Pr b	244		E. and J. Meyer and Co		
Salsette	Parish	B. str	965	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co	*Repairing*	
Solent	Pasmore	B. st.	732	July 21	G., Livingston and Co		
The Cedars	Stonehouse	B. bk	356	June 30	Johnson and Co	London	
Tropic	Leferour	Am.bk		July 18	Russell and Co	Fergusson's	dock
Valdivia	Claments	B. sh	394	June 24	Jar., Matheson and Co	London	

AMOY.

AMOY Shipping in Port.—Dutch barque, Peilades, Dutch barque, Emilie, Dutch barque, Petronald Dutch Brig, Niphon, British barque, Annie Porter, Bremen Brig, Bertha and Pauline, Prussian Brig, Bessie Searight, Spanish barque, Santa Luis

HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAYS' ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

C., on Pedder's Wharf.—*WC.*, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W.*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—*EC*, from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E.*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K.*, on Kowloong side.

Ship's Name and Where Anchored	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Steamers							
Benares	Browne	B. str.	965	July 21	P. and O. S. N. Co	Mails	July 29
Circe EC	Calve	Sp.str.	700	July 26	Spanish Consul		
D. A. Escano EC	Tellez	Sp. str	700	July 3	Spanish Consul	Mail	
Elfin E	Auzias	Fr.str.	156	July 2	Bournall and Co		
Formosa WC	Tomlin	B. str.	700	July 24	P. and O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	
Ganges WC	Bernard	B. str.	1200	July 21	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghae	tomorrow
John Bright C	Betham	B. str.	677	June 13	F. S. Cama and Co	Bombay	
Labourdonnais	Rigodes	Fr.str.	900	July 24	Messageries Imperiales		
Lancefield E	Johnson	B. str.	447	Jan. 24	Russell and Co	Refitting	
London E	Byrne	B. str.	700	Apr. 20	Order		
Niphon WC	Peake	B. str.	791	July 10	P. and O. S. N. Co	Swatow &c.,	
Orissa WC	Curling	B. str.	1200	July 21	P. and O. S. N. Co	Aberdeen	dock
Patino EC	DeCastro	Sp.str.	1200	July 21	Spanish Consul		
Suwonada WC	Jayne	Am.str	1602	July 26	A. Heard and Co	Shanghae	
Undine C	Ashton	B. str.	386	July 25	D. Lapraik	Swatow, &c.	
Sailing Vessels							
A. M. Lawrence K	Taylor	Am.sh.	593	May 20	Olyphant and Co		
Acapulco E	Hinde	B sh.	598	June 29	Borneo Company		
Adelia Carleton	Talpeyk	Am.bk	793	July 22	P. and O. S. N. Co		
Adelheid K	Ehlers	Pr.bk.	270	July 6	Siemssen and Co		
Albert Victor K	Overbury	B. sh.	858	June 19	Jar. Matheson and Co		
Albis K	Matheson	Hm.bk	380	July 9	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Alice Ball K	Ross	Am.sh	898	July 1	Order		
Amalia K	Oldejans	Bre.bk	434	June 30	Bosman and Co		
Amazone W	Belstedt	Bre.bg	219	July 19	E. Schellhass and Co		
Amicus	Olsen	B. bk.	511		G., Livingston and Co	*Put back*	
Amur K	Gyllenpalm	Rus.bk	235	July 10	Aug. Heard and Co		
An Petronella W	Vorendyke	Du bg	711	July 12	Bosman and Co		
Ariadne K	Niemeyer	Hm.sr.	280	July 19	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Arracan K	Crowel	Am.sh.	1037	July 12	Order		
Avon W	Warwick	B. sh.	999	June 21	D. Lapraik and Co		
Avondhu E	Munroe	B. bk.	394	July 10	Johnson and Co	put back	*Laid up*
Aureliana WC	Basterra	Sp.bk.	482	July 17	Reynolds and Co		
Ayrshire W	Proctor	B. bk.	260	June 29	Order		
Bella E	Martin	B. bk.	449	June 22	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Benefactor K	Berry	Am. bk	725	May 25	Smith Archer and Co		
Braganza E	Shilston	B. bk.	398	June 22	Borneo Company	Saigon	
Briton WC	Fleming	B. sh	610	May 10	Parker and Co	Melbourne &	Sydney
Bunker Hill W	Davis	Am.sh.	994	July 18	Russell and Co		
C. J. Henrietta K	Tonjes	Du.sh.	1201	July 10	Siemssen and Co		
Carobel K	Michael	B. bk.	460	May 19	Am. Scott and Co		
Catharina W	Jannen	Pr.bg.	225	July 12	Wm. Pustau and Co	slip	d.masted
Ceylon W	Brewer	B. bk.	586	June 30	Morgan Lambert and Co	*F or Charter*	
Challenge E	Westlake	B. bk.	599	June 15	Morgan Lambert and Co	New York	
Charlotte W	Vincendeau	Fr bk	362	June 14	Siemssen and Co	Nagasaki &c	
Chris. Hall K	Heddy	Am.sh.	648	July 13	Captain		
Congress K	Wyman	Am.sh.	896	July 14	Order		
Corrientes E	Johnston	B. bk.	598	June 27	Borneo Company		
Costa Rica K	Mollin	B. bk.	299	July 9	Johnson and Co		
Daniel Marcy K	Ross Junr	Am.sr.	1031	July 10	Siemssen and Co		
Denmark W	Prowse	Si bk	326	July 19	Chinese		
Der West K	Pust	Pr.bk.	541	June 20	Bour., Hubener and Co	S. Francisco	
Don Ricardo WC	Jeffrey	B. bk.	289	May 14	D. Lapraik and Co	London via.	Cape
Duppel E	Jessen	Pr. bk.	450	June 26	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Eagle W	Cuthbert	B. sh.	1124	June 29	P. and O. S. N Co		
Ellen K	Williams	Am.sh.	631	July 13	Parker and Co	at Aberdeen	*Repg.*
Empress W	Pentice	B. bk.	481	June 16	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Ephrem K	Boucand	Fr.bk.	389	July 20	Landstein and Co		
Eugene Adele W	Giraud	Fr. sh.	853	July 9	Landstein and Co		
Excelsior K	Wytenhorst	Du.bk.	345	July 18	Bosman and Co		
Fairy W	Cumming	B. sr.	229	July 17	Johnson and Co		
Falcon C	Sulivan	B. bk.	462	July 18	D Lapraik and Co		
Favorite E	Thorpe	B. bg.	422	July 1	Morgan Lambert & Co	*F. or Charter*	
Fearless C	Drewn	Am sh.	1183	July 13	Russell and Co		
Frisch E	Simons	Hm.sr.	251	July 14	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Geo. Raynes E	Bachelder	Am.sh.	999	July 9	Order		
Glencoveer E	Knowles.	B. bk.	485	June 20	Dent and Co	Aberdn dock	
Gresham W	Ponsonby	B. sh	965	July 15	Dent and Co		
Golden Fleece E	Siemssen	B. sh.	359	June 29	Smith Kennedy and Co		
Golden Hind E	Davis	Am.sh.	1042	June 28	Order		
Handy W	Hanson	Si sh.	652	June 4	Chinese		
Happy W	Richten	B. bk.	360	July 2	Chinese		
Helene WC	Velles	Fr. sr.	220	July 13	Siemssen and Co	Saigon	To-day
Helvetia K	Lahmeyer	Old bk	475	Jan. 26	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Henry Handley K	Gardner	B. sh.	1176	May 15	G., Livingston and Co		
Hongkong E	Sorbe	Fr.bk.	460	Feb. 27	James Funfgelt and Co		
Ioan Cunilo W	Jones	B. bk.	298	June 16	G., Livingston and Co	Saigon	
Island Queen E	Dickson	B. bk.	429	July 14	Jar., Matheson and Co	put back	disch.g
James Miller K	Waterson	B. sr.	352	June 3	A. Scott and Co		
Jeddo K		B. bk.	452	May 16	Rosario and Co		
Joan Cunilo	Jones	B. bk	290	June 16	Landstien and Co	Saigon	
J. Masterman WC	John May	B. sh.	603	July 15	Order		
John Renida E	Gaggs	B. sh.	647	June 25	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Jovem Thomaz E	Santos	Por.sh	650	July 5	J. J. Remedios	*F. or Charter*	
Julia Ann W	Baker	B. bk.	373	July 10	Wm Pustau and Co		
Kelso W	Black	B. sh.	556	June 27	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Kim-sing-hong W	Schutt	Si. bk.	540	June 23	Chinese		
Kwang-Foong E	Head	B. bk.	237	June 29	Bour., Hubener and Co	Tientsin	
Lancaster K	Forbes	B sh	517	June 17	Bourjan, Hubener & Co		
Loreley E	Schenk	Han sh	871	July 5	E. Schellhass and Co		
Maria Morton K	Morello	B. bk.	401	June 22	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	Saigon	
Maria Rosario WC	Feliciano	Sp.bk.	254	July 4	Reynolds and Co		
Mary Mildred C	Pine	B. sh.	460	June 15	D. Lapraik and Co	*F. or Charter*	
Matilda W	Orr	B. bk.	224	June 23	L. Atkinson	Hove out to	metal
Medoc K	Ron	Fr.bk.	584	June 30	Landstein and Co		
Melrose K	Bedeford	B. bk.	286	June 29	John Burd and Co	Newchwang	
Moonlight W	Jorgensen	Si. sh.	637	June 14	Chinese		
Music C	Klein	B. sr.	339	July 13	A. Heard and Co	put back	
Niemen K	Ballard	B. sh.	624	May 15	Russell and Co		
Norah Gream K	Hake	B. sh	1001	May 23	Adam Scott and Co	*F. or Charter*	
Palais Gallien W	Robert	Fr.bk.	470	July 5	Reynvaan Brothers & Co	Saigon	
Parsee WC	Soule	Am.bk	540	June 30	Bosman and Co		
Penang K	Patten	Am.bk	583	July 2	Bosman and Co	Saigon	
Perle WC	Feddersen	Hm.bk	421	July 19	Bosman and Co		
President K	Minne	Bel.bk.	267	July 14	Wm. Pustau and Co	put back	
Pocahontas E	Graves	Am.sh.	994	July 14	Order		
Princess Sariphi W	Kufued	Si. bk.	454	July 4	Chinese		
Prosperity W	Andrews	Si. sh	604	June 20	Chinese		
Reindeer E	McLachlan	B. sh.	964	June 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Whampoa	*to dock*
Resolute W	Eugiere	Si. sh	800	July 14	Chinese		
Royal Minstrel E	Andrew	B. bk.	447	June 16	G., Livingston and Co		
Runnymede E	Owens	B. bk.	720	July 13	Morgan Lambert and Co	*F. or Charter*	
Sampan E	Rasmussen	Pr.bk.	504	June 30	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Samuel Russell E	Lucas	Am.sh.	957	July 15	Smith, Archer and Co		
Sarah Maria K	Gode	Hm.bk	400	June 24	Bour., Hubener and Co	S. Francisco	
Sea Nymph E	Eleming	B. bk.	464	June 9	Landstein and Co		
Seaman's Bride W	Rooth	Si. bk.	514	June 23	Chinese		
Senator W	Wichers	Si. bk	382	June 16	Chinese		
Sidon W	Rieper	Hm.bk	245	Nov. 28	Order	*Laid up*	
Stanley E	Doughty	B. bk.	384	July 8	Oxford and Co	Bangkok	
S. of the Ocean W	Slaughter	B. sh.	605	May 30	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
St Vicente Ferrer W	Santos	Por.sr	118	June 23	Wm. Pustau and Co	*For Sale*	
Suomi W	Noraberg	Ru.sh.	792	June 18	Order		
Supply W	Conroy	Am.sh.	547	July 1	American Consul		
Sydney Eggers W	Richardson	B. sh.	670	May 15	Smith, Kennedy and Co	*F. or charter*	
T. E. Boyd E	Young	B. bk.	300	July 19	Dent and Co	*F. or Charter*	*For Sale*
Union K	Debot	Fr. sh.	614	June 27	Bosman and Co		
Venilia W	Pavey	B. sh	674	June 25	A. Wilkinson and Co	*F. or Charter*	
Vicksburg E	Scott	B. sh.	1012	June 28	Borneo Company		
Vier Gezusters	Otto	Du sh	735	July 22	Siemssen and Co		
Viscata E	Drummond	B. sh.	1075	June 20	Order		
W. Mitchell E	Potter	B. sh.	611	July 5	Dent and Co	Nagasaki &	London.
Zephyr K		B. bk.	291	July 2	McEwen and Co		

RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG, MACOA AND CANTON.

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Fame	British	Lefevre	90	110	H. & W. Dock Company Tug
Fei-seen	British	Mason	255		Hongkong C., and M. Shipping Company
Fire Dart	British	Benning	420		H., C. and M. steam-boat Company
Kin Shan	British	Haskell	550		Do.
Kiu Kiang	Amer.	Taylor	1065		Russell and Co
Lintin	British		69		Acheong *Laid up*
Little Orphan	Amer.	Wendell	101		Union Dock Company Tug
Poyang	Amer.	Green	828		Russell and Co
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	British	Duncan	150		Acheong
Spark	Amer.	Falls	140		Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	Carrol	380		H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain	Owners
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Ahlmann	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
John Adam	,,	B. bk.	318	Buncombe	D. Sassoon Sons and Co
Tremelga	Macao	P. bk.	340	Marques	L. Marques Callao Early
Mahamoodie	Fuh-chau	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ann Welch	Shanghae	B. bk.	341	Roundy	Augustine Heard and Co
Snipe	,,	B. sh	592	Keppell	P. Framjee Cama and Co
Water Witch	,,	B. sh.	427	Lewes	Captain Lewes
Lady Hayes	,,	B. bg.	384	Patridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	,,	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
Pathfinder	Ta-kau, Formosa	B. sh.	362		Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Ternate	,,	B. bk.			Dent and Co

SHANGHAE.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consigneesor Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Steamers							
Agamemnon	Middleton	B. str.	2279	July 11	Preston, Breuell and Co		
Anna		Am.str	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
China	Schroon	B. str.	25		Trautmann and Co	Laid up	
Columbia	Stewart	B. str	600	May 24	Glover and Co		
Confucius	Schroon	Chi.str	265	June 22	Chinese Government		
Faust		— str	30			Laid up	
Fire Queen	Gray	Am.str		June 20	Russell and Co		
Grete	Godow	Pru.str	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	Laid up	
Heachew	Comstock	B. str.	30		Capt. Patridge		
Nepaul	Davis	B. str.	541	July 3	P. & O. S. N. and Co	Yokohama	
Nepaul	Simmons	Am.str	80		T. J. Falls		
Paw-loong	Aitkins	B. str.	524	June 13	Stephenson and Co		
Shanyuan		B. str.	30		Trautmann and Co	Laid up	
Shooey-leen	Young	B. str.	492	July 6	Smith, Kennedy and Co	C.foo & Taku	Early
Ta-pang-Nyo	Grindle	B. str.	517	May 23	John Burd and Co		
Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am.str	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co		
Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Whampoa	Earle	B. str.	115		D. Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Sailing Vessels							
Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am.sh.	1496	June 13	Order/		
Adeline	Ramsey	B. bg.	235	July 8	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	Immedt.
Agamemnon	George	B. sh.	980	June 9	Frazar and Co	London	Early
Amiral Charner	Nidelec	Fr.bk.	348	June 4	Master	F. or charter	
Antipodes	Woonruff	B. bk.	592	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co	London	Early
Biencathra	Doron	B. bk.	466	June 26	Borneo and Co	Fr.orcharter	
Bob Tail Nag	Graham	B. sr.	170	July 8	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Bolina	Russell	B. bk.	438	Aug. 25			—
Bridgetown	Howarn	B. bk.	314	July 9	Order		
Buena Vista	Ayeres	Am.sh.	547	June 23	Aug., Heard and Co	F/or charter	
Chalgrove	Armstrong	B. bk.	569	July 7	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Challenger	Brown	B. bk.	669	July 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London	Early
Cinderella	Williams	B. sh	877	Apr. 6	Dent and Co	London	Immedt.
Cobang		B. bk.	357	June 5	Blum, Brothers and Co	F. or charter	
Conchita	Renteria	Sp. bk	468	June 27	Phillips, Moore and Co		
Coral Nymph	Winchester	B. sh	724	June 17	G., Livingston and Co	London	Early
Corea	Keir	B. bk.	360	July 10	Dent and Co		
Coulnakyle	Morison	B sh.	790	June 17	G., Livingston and Co	London	Early
Delengles	Dupont	Fr.bk.	300	June 5	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Luck	Lorenzo	B. sr.	145	July 21	P. F. Cama and Co	Laid up	
Dunkeld	Toms	B. sh	699	July 10	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Edith Banfield	Mitchell	B. bk.	390	July 8	Order		
Eduard	Zinke	Bre. sr.	135	July 4	E. Schellhass and Co		
Eliza	Altima	Sp.bk.	579	June 2	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
Elisa, Nicholson	Crosbie	B. sh.	904	July 11	Blain Tate and Co		
Ellenborough	Smith	B. bk.	926	July 7	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Elizabeth	Fox	B. bk.	442	June 9	A. R. Tilby and Co	F. or charter	
Euxine	Gardiner	B. bk.	398	May 11	B. Hubener and Co	Repairing	
Fanny	Waters	B bk.	467	June 27	T. R. Tilby and Co	F. or charter	
Father Mindes	Olsson	D. bk.	300	July 11	Fobes and Co		
Fusi Yama	Thompson	B. bk.	556	May 21	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Gabalva	Wey	B. bk.	419	June 23	Bour., Hubener and Co	F. or charter	
Gipsey	Fullerton	B bk.	250	July 9	A. R Tilby and Co		
Her. M. Elisabeth	Dyker	Du.bk.	400	July 7	Glover and Co		
Highflyer	Clayton	B sh.	1012	June 15	G., Livingston and Co	London	Immedt.
Illimani	Diamond	B. bk.	410	May 29	Smith Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Japan	Buniek	Da.bk.	250	July 6	Frazar and Co		
John Bull	Harris	B bk.	484	July 7	Hogg Brothers		
John Paul	Currie	B bk.	452	July 11	G., Livingston and Co		
John Stanton, Jnr	White	B. sh.	724	June 26	Frazar and Co		
Knight Snowdoun	Richardson	B. sh.	656	June 18	Borneo Company	F. or charter	
Kew Kee	Beaglnole	B. sr.	331	June 3	Trautmann and Co		
Lansdowne	Spowart	B. sh.	715	June 24	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Maggie Leslie	Stephen	B. bk.	468	June 20	Frazar and Co		
Manila II	Behrens	Hm bk	500	June 27	Clausen Droege and Co.	F. or charter	
Marie Laurie	Asvil	Fr.sh.	393	June 5	Frazar and Co	F. or charter	
Marquis of Argyle	Hay	B. sh.	515	July 4	Smith Kennedy and Co		
Nimroud	Oughton	B. sh.	1022	July 11	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Minister Pahud	Pe pses	Dut.sh	636	June 27	T. Kroes and Co	F. or charter	
Morning Star	Johnston	B. bk.	551	July 9	Captain	F. or charer	
Nelly	Simpson	B. bk.	400	June 27	Olyphant and Co		
Neptune	Parkins	B. bk.	533	Mar 27	P. and O. S. N. Co		
Niphon	Parst	Dut. bg	276	June 27	T. Kroes and Co	F. or charter	
Oceanica	Wilson	B. bk.	273	May 29	Borneo Company	F. or charter	
Persia	Clark	B. sh.	1298	June 27	Borneo Company		
Peterborough	Orchard	B. bk.	560	June 18	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Petrel	Jervis	B. sr.	267	May 31	Dent and Co	Laid up	
Renown	Adams	B. bk.	440	June 28	Frazar and Co		
Sailors Home	Bryant	B. sh.	1244	June 23	Master		
Samuel	Wigzell	B. bk.	426	June 7	Frazar and Co	F. or charter	
Sea Witch	Hughs	B. bk.	376	June 11	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	F. or charter	
Sir W. F. Williams	Wilson	B. sh	870	July 2	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Star of China	Hodge	B. sh.	798	June 8	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Summer Cloud	Royson	B. sh.	692	July 8	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Trebolgan	Lewis	B. sh.	1171	Mar. 25	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
Tycoon	Metter	B. bk	352	June 4	G., Livingston and Co	F. or charter	
Vigil	Thomson	B. sh.	550	June 19	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Early
Wellington	Mabey	B. bk.	415	June 5	Gilman and Co		
Westminster	Tovey	B. sh.	781	June 26	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Wilhelm Melhuish	Duncan	B. sh.	707	June 2	Halliday Wise and Co		

NEWCHWANG.

NEWCHANG Shipping in Port.—U. S. S. Wachusetts, Brit. Smyrna, Brit. Madura, Ham. Zenziba Ham. Jupiter, Prus. Fortunata, Prus. Amoy Trader, Bre. Finche Senr. Bre. Ernest and Maria, Bre. Minerva, Dutch. Jacoba Cornelia, Hannov, S. G. Fichte, Prus, Gustav,

H. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where at
Acorn,	Store ship	—	—		Shanghae
Adventure,	sc. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Hongkong
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	80		Hankow
Argus,	pad. stm. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Banterer,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barrosa,	sc. stm. corvt.	21	400	Capt Boys	Shanghae
Basilisk,	pad stm. sloop	4	400	W. N. W. Hewett V. C.	Japan
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	sc. st. g.b.	3	60		Hongkong
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Ningpo
Cormorant,	sc. st. gun. vs.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Nagasaki
Coquette,	sc. st. gun-vs.	4	200	Comr. A. G. R. Roe	S.apore Ord. home
Coromandel,	pad. st. tender	—	150		Hongkong
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Ningpo
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Ningpo
Grasshopper	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Amoy
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Chinkiang
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	6	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Fuhchau & Japan
Hesper,	store ship.	4	150	Staff Com. Thain	Yokohama
Insolent,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Chefoo
Janus,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Macao
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80		Hongkong
Manila,	sc. st. desp. ves.	—	7	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Hongkong
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	—	Rt. Bernard, M.D.B.A.,	Hongkong
Opossum, Tender to H. M. S. Princess Charlotte,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Osprey,	s. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Pelorus,	sc. stm. corv.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Amoy
Perseus,	sc. st. sloop	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Comr. Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Geo. St. Vincent King, C. B.	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Nagasaki
Rattler,	sc. st. sloop	17	00	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Reed refitting	Hongkong
Salamis	pad desp		250	Comr G. Suttle	Japan
Scylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtenay	Hiogo
Serpent,	sc. desp. vessel	4	200	Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surv. serv. Japan last at Formosor
Slaney,	gun-boat.	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching keang foo
Snap,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Shanghae
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Ordinary.	gun-boat	3	40		Hongkong
Weazle,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghae
Woodcock, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong
Icarus	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out

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